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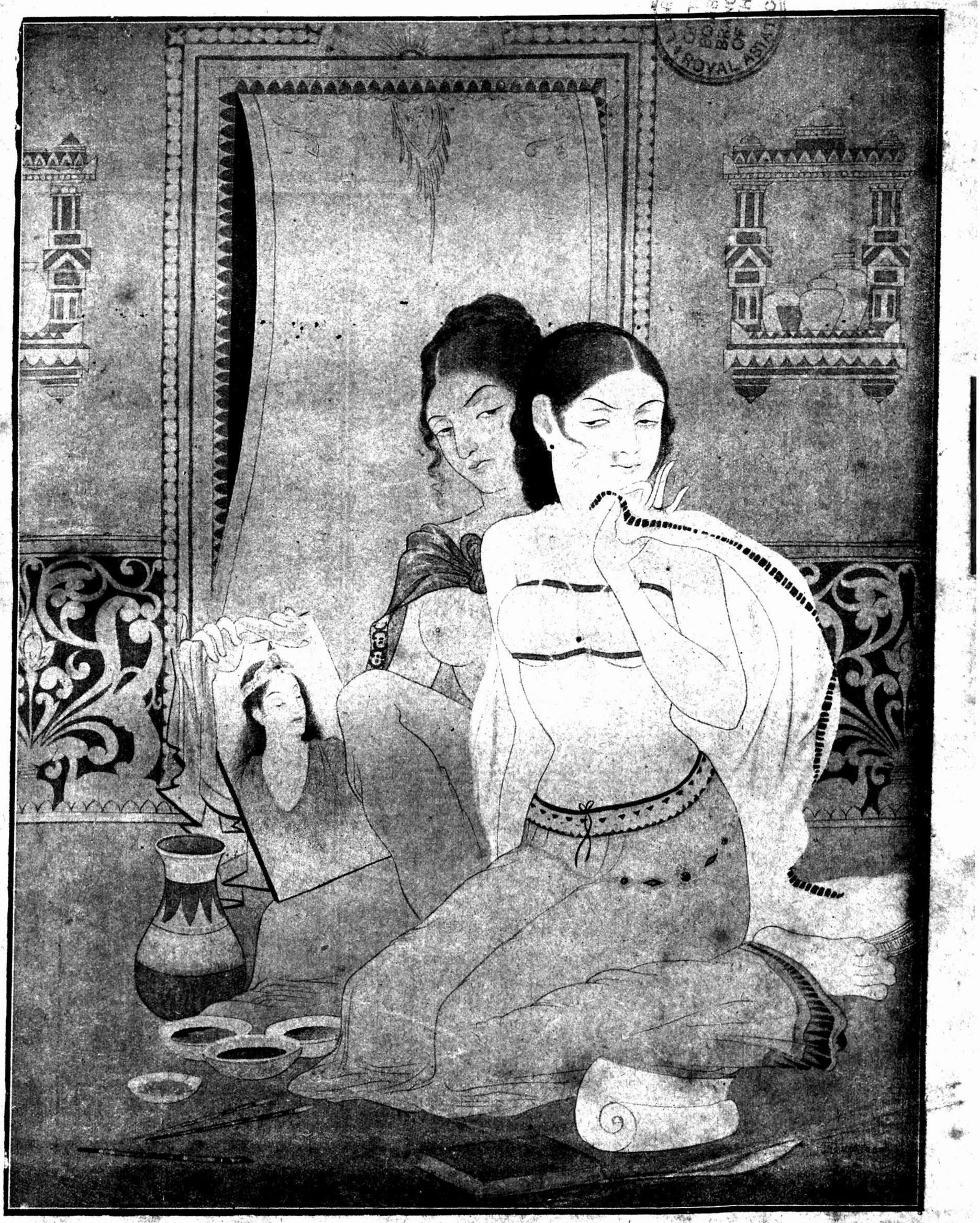

—R. P. Dabholkar, G.D.A.

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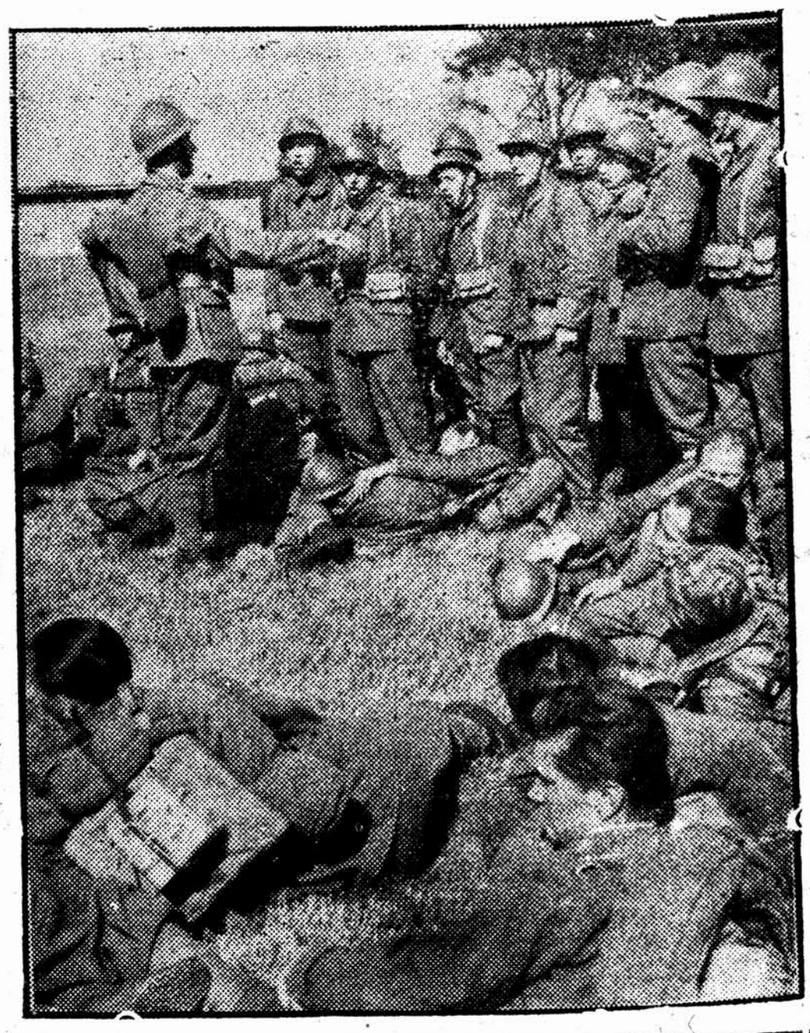

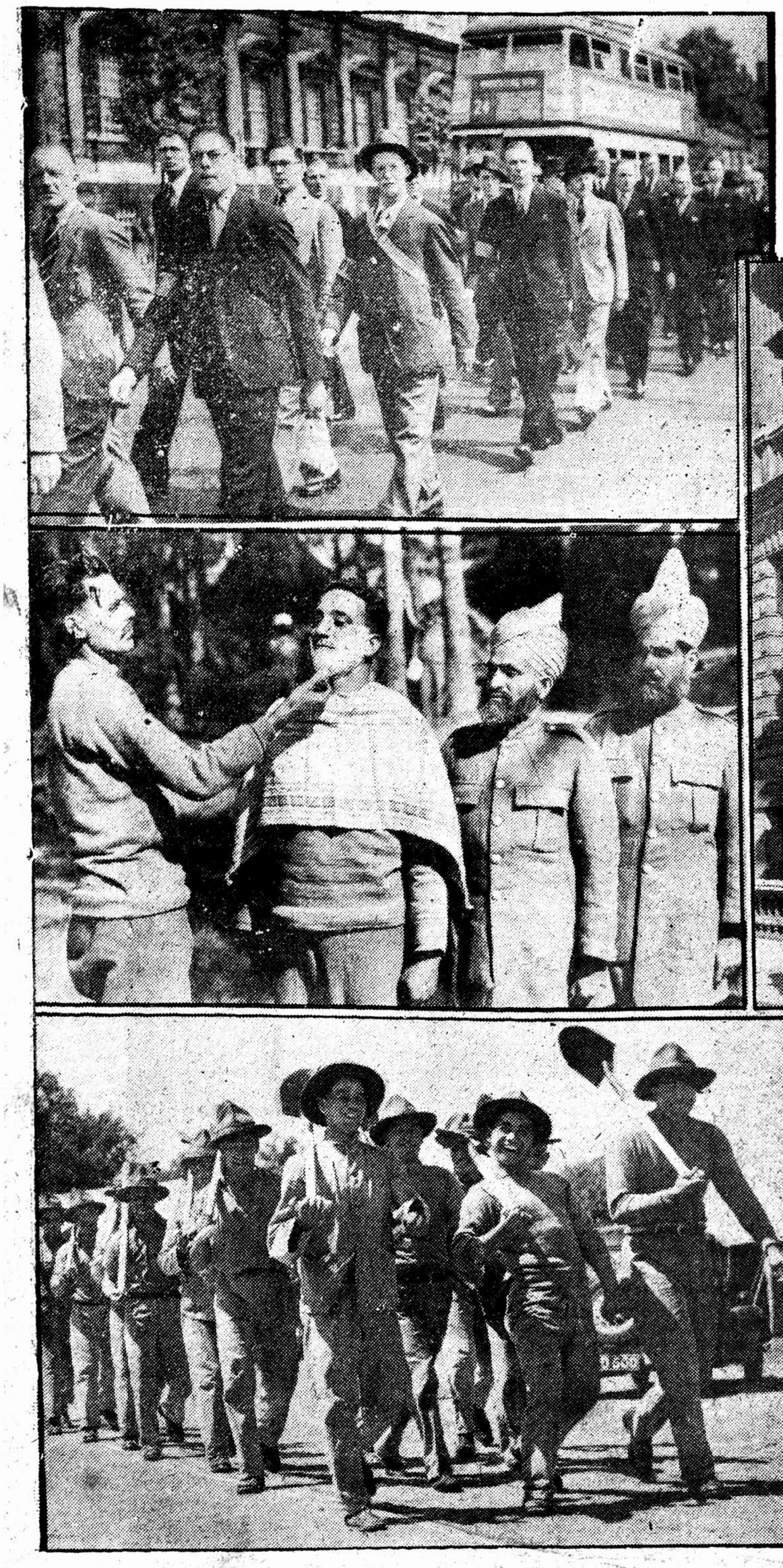

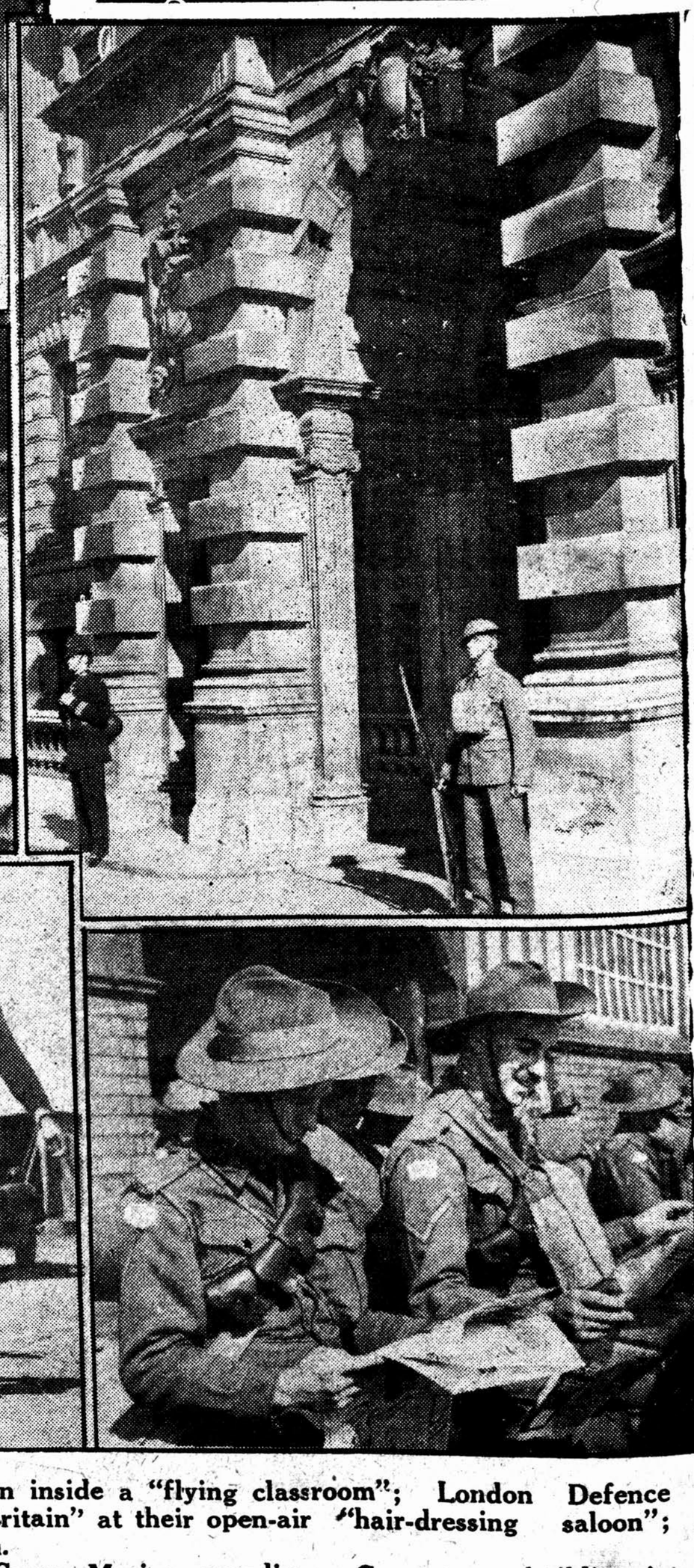

LEFT (top to bottom): British youth receiving instruction inside a "flying classroom"; London Defence Volunteers on the march; Indian troops "somewhere in Britain" at their open-air "hair-dressing saloon"; Maori troops at one of their command depots in Britain.
RIGHT (top to bottom): Polish soldiers in their British Camp; Marines guarding a Government building in London; Australian troops, just disembarked in England, reading the latest war news.

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 18, 1940

The Most Curious National Custom In The World

Marketing And Abduction Of Village Beauties In Southern Yugoslavia

By MICHAEL LORANT

A VERY curious custom prevails in Serbia (the pre-War name for Yugoslavia), both amongst the Pravo-Slavs and the Moslem inhabitants of the Country.

A man can only marry a girl by paying hard cash to her parents for the privilege of doing so; in other words he must buy his bride. The Yugoslavian authorities have attempted to suppress this strange custom but without success, chiefly because the inhabitants of the little Serbian villages do not wish to abandon it. The parents assert that they are entitled to some compensation as when their daughter leaves home they have been deprived of a certain degree of useful labour which has been transferred from their own house to that of their son-in-law's.

The southern Serbians are always on the lookout for an attractive girl as she would be a good investment that could afterwards be exchanged for bar gold. Some families borrow money on behalf of their daughter and very often they can get an advance when some wealthy young man is interested in a village beauty.

It is interesting to note that the peasants of Southern Yugoslavia argue with the authorities who seek to abolish the former's old custom that in the chief parts of Europe the position is just the reverse as the parents of a girl bestow a sum of money (the dowry) on her newly acquired husband. If it is not considered immoral in the West why should it be any more so in the East?

The Matrimonial Agent

The details connected with this marketing of young girls are very interesting. In some parts of Yugoslavia everything is done quite openly, but in others great secrecy is preserved and nobody mentions the matter until the day, when a very business-like character as social agents, the so-called "Stojnikars," starts to deal with it. This is a very pleasant profession and the clever Stojnikars, the Balkan matrimonial agents are always rolling in wealth. The Stojnikar personally discovers the parties who are to be married. He is the scientist of the village, the centre of society, and the living mouthpiece of the district.

Of course, the chief characteristic of his business is its secrecy. Sometimes he smuggles the bridegroom-to-be into the house of the girl by night to show him his prospective wife. It is only afterwards that the bargaining with the latter's parents commences.

As a rule the parents have no objection to the nocturnal visit, as it is for purely business purposes. If after the meeting, however, the bridegroom-to-be is not sufficiently impressed with the young lady, not enough, that is to say, to justify his purchasing her, nobody will be any the wiser as nobody knows of the secret visit and the girl's future chances of matrimony will not be jeopardised.

If the prospective bridegroom takes a fancy to the girl, then he does not speak to her personally but goes direct to her father and discusses the matter with him from a strictly business angle. If the father consents to the marriage the first question that arises is how much he should receive for his daughter. According to custom the young man offers only a small amount, but the father demands more and then the bargaining commences. Its outcome depends on the skill of the Stojnikar, the matrimonial agent. If the father obstinately adheres to a certain price, then the Stojnikar visits the relatives and tries to persuade them to compel the father to part with the daughter for a smaller amount.

When the contracting parties have agreed to a certain price, the prospective husband advances a sum of money and thereby officially becomes a bridegroom. Only then does he visit his future wife. From that moment the bridegroom is generally in a very depressed state. He cannot enter a public-house and cannot take part in any jollification, but has to ask his own father to pay the remainder of the amount owed for the purchase of the girl. As soon as the whole amount is paid up the parents allow their daughter to carry and the wedding-feast commences.

The form of proposal varies in different provinces of Southern Yugoslavia. In Prizrend, for instance, it is customary for the girl herself to receive a share of the first part of the amount which the bridegroom paid to her parents to bring her luck, and receives another share of the remainder with which to buy various housekeeping articles.

Payment On Instalment System

In Kosovo there is a custom whereby the money for the girl is paid on the instalment system. As a rule husband must pay off the whole amount within three years, but if he cannot pay the parents take back his wife and sell her to somebody else. In such cases the instalments already paid are forfeited by her husband.

The chief trouble with marriages of this type is that the wife as a rule does not care for the husband who has bought her. These husbands are mostly old and ugly, but they have money. One must bear in mind that the girls of Southern Yugoslavia only consider a man suitable to become a husband up to the age of 23. In spite of this the man usually has not enough money until the age of 23 and if his parents are poor he cannot marry at all. Such cases are responsible for most of the matrimonial tragedies in that part of the world.

Of course a girl is always purchased according to the fluctuating monetary conditions, prices being reckoned in gold, chiefly in gold liras or in gold napeleons.

Health and beauty, taken in that order, are the two factors which effect the purchasing power of every young girl. Generally speaking the price of a healthy and attractive girl in Uskub, a small town, is 5,000 dinars (equivalent to-day to about £25). In Prizrend, another town, the price is higher, about 8,000 dinars (about £40). Then again in

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Mr. John Masefield, the British Poet Laureate, standing in his country garden near London.

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Bombing Terms Explained

High-Level Bombing

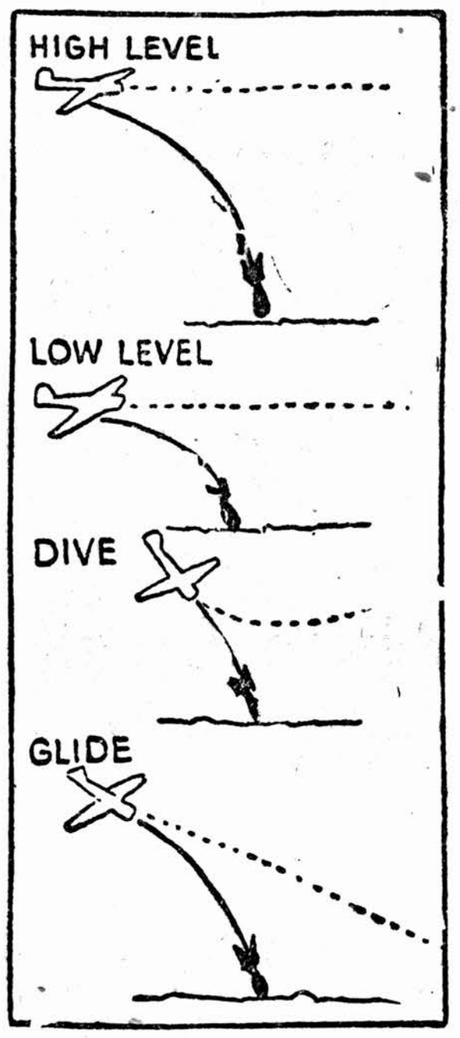
THE safest but most highly skilled and perhaps least accurate form of bombing employed by raiders. The aircraft approach the target at a great height, make rapid calculations involving speed, wind, temperature, etc before carefully aiming their bombs, writes G. E. in the "News Chronicle."

If they score a direct hit (and it is not easy) the tremendous penetrative power of a heavy bomb dropped from height makes it certain that the destruction will be great. On the other hand, the pilot has to drop his bombs 1½ miles away when flying at, say, 10,000 ft. and at this height a simple miscalculation of wind strength is enough to deflect the bombs 70 or 80 feet.

Under ideal conditions the bomb aimer would like a clear, straight run in of 5 or 6 miles across his target to ensure anything like accuracy. In practice, gunfire and fighters confuse his aim and make it as difficult as possible for him to sight his target.

Low-Level Bombing

Very dangerous for the aircraft because they are open to pom-pom, small arms and other fire from the ground as well as running a risk of meeting obstructions such as balloon barrages. Nevertheless, it is an accurate method of bombing which



can be very telling if the pilots are determined and retain their nerve. Heaviest calibre bombs are not usually suitable for such attacks owing to the danger of blast damaging the aircraft above.

Dive Bombing

The most terrifying form of bombing, but not necessarily the most destructive. The bombers are open to the same and even greater risk than in low-level bombing, but owing to the fact that they dive and aim their aircraft at the target they can usually ensure greater accuracy. Moreover, the bombs fall at an angle which may enable them to cause more superficial damage above ground.

Glide Bombing

The bombers come in at a great height, then switch off their engines to avoid detection and glide towards the target. Essentially a form of high-level bombing except, of course, that the aircraft are losing height all the time.

"As between day and night bombing it must be understood that there is a world of difference. Except on a bright night, under a full moon, where shadows are not confusing, it is never so simple to pick out a target by night as by day. Certain objectives, such as bridges, harbours, glinting railway lines, roads, ships at sea, etc. (all of which are known to the R.A.F. as "self-illuminated" targets), show up even by starlight. Other night objectives usually have to be illuminated by parachute flares before the bomb aimer can feel confident of hitting them."

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SOLE IMPORTERS

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Out Of The Jaws Of Death

A First-Hand Account Of The B. E. F.'s Rescue From Dunkirk

We met "down river" and a motley crew we were: yachtmen, river firemen, naval ratings and the river's hundred-and-one odd-job men, writes Nicholas Drew in the "News Chronicle".

We were signed on as deck-hands, charge-hands and engineers, according to our experience or lack of it, and told that now we were in the service of the Royal Navy.

We were then divided into crews of four, each crew in charge of one ship's lifeboat, 12 lifeboats being towed by one Thames tug. Twenty tins of water, two tins of bully beef and biscuits were stowed for the "Tommies," and at two o'clock in the morning we cast off and moved slowly down the dark river.

At half past four we were off the coast, with a red morning sky. We hoped it was a false alarm. Provisions for three days were passed along from the tug. We all turned out, had breakfast, and talked about our strange journey.

At six we began the sea voyage, destination Dunkirk. We tried once more to sleep. The sea was choppy, the tug's wake was lively, but we slept.

Later, the sun defying the red-sky-in-morning tradition, came out and we were cheerful.

Waiting

The hours passed in basking, talking, eating. During the day dozens of destroyers, drifters, Dutch trawlers, minesweepers, pleasure steamers, motor-ferry-boats and old odd-job craft passed us, troops crowding the deck. They waved to us and an amateur deck-hand with binoculars said they grinned, but looked very tired.

Three Hudson medium bombers, patrol craft, came over at intervals to give us a "look-see".

Off Dunkirk we had our first sight of the real war. The sky was dotted with German bombers, very high, bombing a British destroyer, and getting dangerously near a hospital ship. The destroyer, very self-assured, came into action. We heard the dull cracks of its A.A. guns and the quicker pom-poms.

Our tin hats went on. I slipped off my sea-boots just in case—and watched the great spouts as bombs hit the sea, then waited for the thud as our own small boats lifted to the shocks.

Then our own fighters arrived.

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British Airplanes

(By Special Cable from London)

The war has provided proof of the superiority of design and construction of British airplanes.

To appreciate the achievement of the British aircraft industry it is well to note that owing to Britain's gesture of disarmament, her air force ranked fifth among those of the nations in 1932. The British Government hesitated long in the hope that the arms race could be avoided. Eventually the need for expanding the R.A.F. could not be denied and in 1935 a programme was announced for completion by March, 1937.

Developments in Germany revealed that this step was not enough and before the original programme was well launched, a second and larger scheme was announced in February, 1936 for completion by March, 1939. At the same time wise preparations were made to enable the industrial resources of Britain to meet a further and sudden call for vigorous expansion. The year 1938 produced definite warnings that Britain was still lagging behind and the resultant acceleration of output was such that the rate of aircraft delivery was more than doubled.

Just before the war the rate of production was four times that of the preceding year. The present day figures of estimates cannot be published, but it may with justification be believed that Britain is at least squalling Germany's output.

Such an achievement after a poor start was only possible by virtue of the amazing effort on the part of aircraft firms, "shadow" factories and sub-contractors. There were great schemes for aircraft production in the Dominions and rapid progress was made—and is being made—in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Britain and the Empire were at last fully alive to the situation and a powerful is belated drive for the prosecution of the war in the air took shape.

The response of the aircraft industry to meet the need was spontaneous and fullblooded. For example, the famous Rolls Royce Company almost completely discarded their motorcar activities. With the exception of a skeleton staff to ensure post-war efficiency in the motorcar trade, the entire resources of Rolls Royce were concentrated on the production of engines urgently required for such vital arms as Spitfires, Hurricanes, Defiants, Whitleys and Fairey Battlers.

A Notable Step

So it was throughout the industry and a truly staggering revelation will be made when the actual facts and figures of this changeover are eventually published.

With the reorganisation of so many huge plants, research and development continued not only unhampered, but increased in enhancing the superiority of British machines generally.

A notable step was the new Ro-

(Continued on Page 31)

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Hitler's Power Of Persuasion

A FORMER NAZI ON GERMANY'S FUTURE

By FRITZ THYSSEN

(Fritz Thyssen, the well-known German industrialist and chairman of Thyssen & Co., was a member of the Central Committee of the Reichsbank, a Prussian State Councillor and member of the Reichstag.

In this striking appeal to the workers of Germany, he reveals how he and other industrial magnates in Germany were duped into supporting Hitler with promises of peace and plenty, power and personal wealth.)

I consider myself the owner and responsible leader of all the works my father founded, some of which still bear his name, and therefore it is my duty to explain to my fellow-workers—and at the same time to as many Germans at home and abroad as possible—the reason which made me leave my property, my work and country and go to a foreign country—rather, to flee. I am against the Nazis, and I was forced to emigrate by their threats. I shall not return to Germany until this reign of blood and terror, of shameless power and godlessness has been rooted out. The wish to see this result gives me the strength to work to free the world from these plagues, a world which has been poisoned by them and dragged into a mad war.

Over a period of several years I watched the Nazi Regime, which, as councillor of state and a leading administrator. I had good opportunity of doing. I perceived with growing anxiety, and then horror, the mistake I had made in 1932, when I undertook to finance the N.S.D.A.P. together with von Papen, von Schroeder, Kirdorf, Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach. We are, so to speak, the guarantors to Germany and the world for Hitler's good conduct.

Here I must confess that I was convinced by this awful man's power of persuasion, and glowing protestations as well as by his laughable mediocrity which promised complete freedom of action to me. We, with England, France and America, were deceived; we were disillusioned by all the developments that Nazi policy brought about. It is in Hitler's lack of education and limited outlook that his power lies. Now he has brought European politics to a point where the only end can be the downfall of Germany unless there is soon a change of regime.

All Things To All Men

At that time, just as to-day, Hitler promised us the very things we most wanted: to von Papen power and honour: to Krupp commissions and money, mountains of money, and to me in particular a peaceful period of German politics at home and abroad; an understanding with the working classes who, through far-reaching social reforms, should be compensated for the loss of all political rights, the abolition of trade unions and the expropriation of their property. He promised us a sort of Christian state whose authority should be supported by the Church—in the West the Catholic, and in the East the Protestant—and by the Army.

Hitler promised, and this for me was the most important point, not to attack the Catholic Church. He repeated this promise in a long interview with Monseigneur Kaas, the Papal Nuncio, which he had without the knowledge of Bruning, who was Chancellor at that time. This talk led up to the fall of the last German Government and the beginning of this epoch of German and European politics which we have to thank to-day for the second world war. The Catholic Church, or rather the diplomatic skill of the Papal Nuncio, who influenced the course of politics during the last years of the Weimar republic, won the only conquest over Hitler—the Concordat.

From the first day, however, the Concordat really only existed on paper, for the value of an agreement depends on the spirit in which it is made.

Hitler's spirit is opposed to all agreements. He is the obvious example of a gross liar whose custom it is to deny to the people's very faces the thing that he has sworn and promised them the day before. There exists for him neither an objective nor subjective truth, neither a Christian tradition nor a European society. For him there only exists his own ego, and every day that he is allowed to remain in power, he becomes more mad, more brutal and more aggressive.

I have tried to calm the passions that Hitler has raised at home and abroad through his lust for power and fame, his lavishness and splendour, with friendliness and modifications so that the very worst that could happen—a European War—should be avoided. Our responsible military leaders were convinced that a war for Germany against the same powers as in 1914 would be criminal madness. The German Army should be called upon only when Germany herself was in danger. To-day it is clear, at the first glance, that any danger that threatens Germany was brought about by her own fault.

A New Messiah

In the last three years Germany has increased her territory by a fifth and her population by 25,000,000 without a single European State protesting with armed force. Hitler's dark, intricate, revenge-loving brain is haunted by "the Glory of a Great War"—in the style of a Wagner opera with fairy tales and fireworks—with hoarse, drunken masses kneeling on the ground praying to him, and himself as the king—a singular wonder this new Messiah who destroys the world by fire, sword, press, radio and perjuries. And so has this fool, who never knew the power of modern economics, the meaning of European history and society, the life and freedom of men, brought about this war, And now that he has drawn us into it with himself, he is silent, his followers are silent, the chosen leaders of his party are silent. His people are silent, full of dark foreboding, haunted by the picture of their downfall which is as certain as the defeats of 1807 and 1918.

For myself I can say that I have thrown everything overboard that bound me to these men and their councils. I am the only delegate who took part at the meetings of the Parliament without giving false attestations. I had had enough of

HITLER

assisting, as a dumb spectator, at this comedy, these outbursts of womanish, whining, megalomania, which were condemning to death Germany's existence, industry, army and finance. I felt that I must at least protest against this dreadful crime—the suicide of a nation—and let the people in Germany know what was really happening to them.

Freedom suppressed and again regained bites with keener fangs than freedom never endangered.

—CICERO.

A Thousand Pities

It is a thousand pities that all life, hope and happiness should be crushed in this agony under which Germany suffocates and will finally cease to exist. I am an old man and well I remember the last war, in fact I know more about it than most living people. A great patriot of those times wrote: "We have been shamefully lied to and deceived by our Government and Press." How much more is that true to-day! I am only conscious of a dreadful feeling that this wickedness, blasphemy and selfishness, which oppresses millions of Germans, will finally force them to suicide and complete hopelessness.

There is no truth in what he

(Continued On Page 30)

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Women Students' Movement

Its Why And How?

By Miss AMINA MUMTAZ

LIVING as we are in the days of national and international crisis, it has become imperative for each and every one of us to play our role properly. The days are gone when a women's task was to look after the household and nothing more Under the present circumstances of change and disorder, if we do not play our part properly we shall be failing in our duty

The women students have to realise that they must now work shoulder to shoulder with their brother students. They have to perform their duties as students and as Indians. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary that a women students' movement be organised. It is fortunate that the need for such an organisation was realised and an All-India Women Students' Conference was held at Lucknow in January last under the presidentship of Miss Renu Roy at which it was decided to organise the women students

Its Aim

This movement is to aim at safeguarding the legitimate rights and privileges of the women students and to organise activities with a view to contribute their share in the cultural development of the country.

We find that educational facilities for girls are far from being satisfactory. Their fees at many places are higher than those of the boys. The conveyance charges are also exceedingly expensive. Greater facilities are required for providing adequate arrangements for the education of girls. There is a great dearth of girls' hostels. In a number of hostels there are rather strict restrictions and at many places even the day scholars have to face many difficulties. At most of the institutions the provisions for physical culture and recreation are totally absent for girls.

In the cultural sphere there is a great necessity for building up a healthy outlook among the girls. As most of them are absolutely ignorant about the world that surrounds them, the movement would endeavour to create among them an interest in the current social, political and educational problems by organising study groups, literary discussions, debates, lectures and excursions.

Fine Arts

The movement will also aim at the revival of an interest among girls in the Fine Arts. Indian Art and Culture has seen a glorious past. It is our duty to revive them. We should organise Painting and Music clubs and Fine Arts Societies for creating an artistic taste among ourselves.

The primary duty of every educated person in India is to remove illiteracy. The movement should make an attempt to contribute towards the removal of illiteracy, and girl students should be persuaded to teach the three R's to their less fortunate sisters who could not afford to go to schools.

The movement would also make an effort to encourage the literary interests of the girls by actual publication of literature. It would try to develop the dramatic capabilities and histrionic talents of the girl students by starting dramatic clubs and arranging performances, concerts and such other shows.

Educational Towns

A great number of girls would like to go on educational and sight-seeing tours. This would not only add to their knowledge and experience, but also broaden their outlook. The organisation should take upon itself the task of carrying out the scheme and satisfying this need of the girl students.

Arrangements for Physical Culture should also be made by opening Sports clubs, where such games as tennis, badminton etc, may be organised.

With a view to develop a healthy contact between the women students of the different parts of a province, Cultural Conferences should also be held from time to time.

The movement should also aim at creating within women students a feeling of patriotism, a desire to promote communal harmony, and to promote student unity.

The Organisation

As regards the organisation of the movement, it is not possible in the beginning to build it up on a democratic basis. There is already a Provincial Committee set up in the U. P. It should, therefore, be the endeavour of this Committee to set to organise the Movement at least in the important towns. District Committees should be set up in each town which should consist of the representatives of local girls' institutions.

These Committees should have one Secretary who should keep in touch with the Provincial Committee. These representatives should remain in constant touch with the District Secretary, and should be responsible for carrying out the day to day programme of the organisation in their respective institutions. Local committees may be formed in those schools and colleges where necessary and convenient.

Restrictions should not be placed on the membership fee of the organisation, but it should in no case exceed As. 2 p.a. Care should be taken by local committees to appoint only non-students as local treasurers. It should be the function of the District Committees to prepare their own constitutions and then send them to the Provincial organisation for approval.

Contact should also be maintained with the local branches of the All-India Students' Federation so that joint action on common demands may be possible and for harmonising work on a co-operative basis. In order to ensure greater co-ordination between the different branches of the movement, delegations should be exchanged, preferably on the occasion of Annual District Conferences.

Concrete Programme

It should be realised fully that unless and until the Movement has a concrete programme before it, it can never function properly. Such programmes can be formed somewhat on the following lines:—

The school and college committees should form study groups, literary clubs and circles in which everyday problems are discussed at least once a week. Then lectures can be organised in the local institutions for which outsiders and visitors should be invited.

In order to create an interest among the girls for Indian Art, the programme of the committees should include the establishment of Fine Arts Societies and Clubs. They can very easily arrange concerts, dramatic performances and music demonstrations, utilising the money thus collected for the work of the Movement.

In order to develop the literary tastes of the girls, magazines should be brought out to which contributions should be invited from them. Regular cultural and local conferences from time to time would develop a corporate life among them. Girls get very few opportunities of possessing an adequate knowledge of other parts of the country. Educational tours should, therefore, be organised and the girls should be afforded opportunities to see more of the world than they ordinarily do.

One of the important items of the programme is, as has already been pointed out, to make the girls carry on literacy work, for they easily take up this social duty and prove useful in working out the scheme. Efforts should also be made for proper arrangements for the Physical Culture of the women students, the importance of which has already been emphasised.

And then, of course, the most important work of the organisation would be to collect the grievances of the girl students in various institutions through the local committees and work for their redress. This would greatly help in popularising the movement and making it effective

Work First

It is a general practice that even before a movement begins to function properly, its protagonists begin to enrol members. But in the case of this movement enrolment of members should b

(Continued on page 29)

The Beggar Problem

Charity Must Be Enlightened

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Beggar Problem is one of our most pressing social problems and it must be met with all the wisdom that the modern study of social ailments can bring us.

This means that real charity, which at once benefits and ennobles the giver and receiver alike, has to be reserved from that wasteful, idle, degrading, indiscriminate giving which at present masquerades as charity.

If we really mean to help the beggar in a thorough way, we have to ask ourselves the question as to how we can contribute to what he really needs, be that a means to livelihood which will take him off the streets and help him to become a useful and independent citizen, or a place of shelter and care, such as his physical condition may require.

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE

The first requisite is the awakening of a public conscience and the education of the public mind regarding the meaning of real charity and modern principles and methods of giving relief to those who need it There is no effective practical solution unless all sections of the public cooperate intelligently towards it.

The rules and regulations made by Railway authorities to prevent beggars soliciting alms on trains will be ineffective unless the public co-operate in discouraging it, and that for enlightened reasons. Our legislatures may make laws relating to beggars, but the police will be unable to give effect to the law, unless the public cooperate by refraining from giving indiscriminate charity in the streets.

And what of the beggar himself? His co-operation is also needed. Those who have worked among street beggars know well the difficult psychological attitudes with which they often have to deal. The able-bodied beggar who prefers to beg rather than to work, presents a difficulty which only the State, backed by an enlightened public attitude, can deal.

There are also those who, in spite of their most pitiable physical condition prefer to lie exposed on the pavement rather than receive every care within the confines of a Home, however well that Home may be run. And so long as we encourage the presence of helpless beggars in the streets, by giving to them there, these people will have their own way.

HOMES FOR BEGGARS

Comparatively few people in Bombay realise what comfort and care is offered to the helpless beggar in places like the King George V. Memorial Infirmary, the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute and the Haji Allarakhia Sonawalla Home for blind women in Andheri. There is also the Home maintained by the District Benevolent Society at Parsi Statue, where destitute families are housed in a fairly normal way and are given the freedom to go out and work, or to do their own bazaaring.

All these Homes could provide for many more needy people from our streets if only ordinary charitable people would decide to support helpless beggars in these homes rather than on the streets. Street begging is an evil which could be done away with if only the money now squandered in indiscriminate charity could be collected and used with more definite to organised purposes.

How to collect this money is indeed a question. While the citizen with a cheque book will find it easy to forward his contribution if only he will take that amount of thought and trouble, the ordinary person must be provided with a more ready means of contributing his mite while he has impulse to do so.

Is it too much to expect of Government, the Trustees of charitable Trusts, the Trustees of Mosques and Temples, and other public spirited Bodies and leaders that they devise some reliable means by which ordinary charitable people can give their contribution to the maintenance of the destitute and helpless, with the surety that their money will be efficiently and economically used for that purpose? If this were possible it can be confidently expected that street-begging would soon be abolished altogether.

RE-ORIENTATION OF 'KATHAKALI'

Madhavan Does Some Serious Planning At Bharatha Kalalayam

Madhavan in "The Hunter's Dance"

★

By K. V. K.

★

The re-discovery of the 'Kathakali' by the famous Malabar poet Vallatthol and its recent popularity in India and Overseas have brought to the fore veterans like Shankaram Nambudri and Kanju Kurup. Madhavan who was associated with Uday Shankar in his American and Continental tour captured the West for the art. As an able exponent, of 'Kathakali', Madhavan holds the front rank. In an amorous solo, he will transport you to eerie regions, or stage a veritable 'blitzkrieg' in perfect choreography. He lives and loves the art.

Madhavan's adaptation by a clever twist of the old and orthodox Kathakali style of expression to suit the tastes and demands of the modern dance-loving public, rejuvenating at the same time the imagination and artistic sense, has brought about a revolution—nay, a long overdue renaissance—particularly in the ballet dance of the day. By combining all the best element of different types of dances, giving it incidentally a cosmopolitan character and outlook, of course, with the Kathakali technique as main background, he has given a few orientation to the dance art.

It redounds to the credit of Uday Shankar's genius to have dredged and god-fathered this 'gem of purest ray serene'. The performance of this artiste surpasses all optimistic conjectures. Even at his first venture, he was a tremendous success. The elaborate Kathakali technique, complex design, gorgeous costumes and multitudinous motif integrating his hypnotic movements have enthralled one and all—Western and Eastern alike—and held the audience spell-bound, compelling vociferous ovations, so much so the eulogies and encomiums particularly by Western critics have been rather lavish and unique in testimony of the eye-filling esoteric technique and originality of Madhavan.

A Born Dancer

Superb and darting in movements, and masterly in gestures, Madhavan presents a pleasing contrast to Uday Shankar. As Western critics have put it. "He is a magnificent human as Shankar is a magnificent intellectual; opposed to Shankar's grace is Madhavan's directness, almost a brutality of movement". "He is at the other end of the scale from Shankar in almost every way", substituting Shankar's ethereal sublimity with an ephemeral virility. If Shankar's depiction and interpretation is of the Spirit (Dhaihi) Madhavan's is of the Material (Dhaiham) things of the flesh—representing a different regional dance style full of vigour, fire and abandonment, and neither can steal a march over the other in the respective spheres.

The natural assets that enrich and embellish Madhavan as a born dancer are his restless, vermiculate fingers—mobile, serpentine arms—plastic, sensitive feet-eerie eyes of a thousand insinuations—redundant salubrity tempered with the agility of an invertebrate—head and throat that move in fantastic defiance of anatomy. These are set off by colourful costumes supplemented by an entrancing and floating music that evokes a crescendo of emotions, in the enthralled spectator, the gamut and nuance baffling all description. In brief, the facial expression is nothing short of a psychological wonder due to the bewildering rapidity with which emotions flit across the countance, expounding the best in him and the art.

To School Again

Proud as a peacock yet gentle as a dove on the stage his magnetic personality thrills the spectator. He is certainly not humble, but humility personified. In spite of being the apple of the eye of the public at large, the world ringing with his praises, and critics waxing eloquent over him, instead of lending himself to be 'lionized' he has shifted away to a remote village where, in collaboration with Dame Nature, he endeavours ceaselessly to impart the treasures of his art to the aspirants.

Contribution To Art

Madhavan's contribution to this Art is unique. So long as the art lives, his name will descend to posterity who will be singing his praise. He has incorporated ideas and ideals from Kathakali in his dance; Mudras and symbolism which form part and parcel of the time-honoured orthodox Kathakali have been dexterously blended with his original stylisation whereby he has not only preserved the pristine art of Kathakali but also has he enlivened his dance. Perhaps, the early training he received, at the hands of those brilliant exponents of the orthodox school of Kathakali in vogue in Malabar—Kunju Kurup, only to cite an instance—may perhaps account for his extraordinary virtuosity and in no small measure for his facile movements and eloquent Mudra. The same Guru Mr. Kunju Kurup is actively helping now to coach up pupils in Kathakali technique at the Baratha Kalalayam founded cently by Madhavan and now shifted to the town of Trichur.

A Critical Estimate

A competent connoisseur while reviewing the Hindu Ballet led by Uday Shankar to the West has recorded, "Madhavan's Hunter's Tragedy was a revelation of technique. He revealed a mastery of Mudra that even Uday Shankar has not shown us....." By virtue of the beautiful form, deft and swift movements and the boldness of expressions he reveals, and the uncanny and eeric atmosphere he creates, this prodigy, barely 27 years, is unique as a class by himself in the art. He is the connecting link—between Oriental Kathakali and Occidental Esteem and desire to be led by the East, belying more or less the prediction of the pessimistic Kipling.

At this critical juncture in the International situation when the whole world peace itself is in jeopardy, when a neck-to-neck race for armaments is kept up, when an unimaginable and inconceivable catastrophe that might bury in ruins the work of centuries dear and near to the heart is looming ahead in pernicious proximity—aye, the sands are actually fast running out, such Dance Missions of Goodwill and Concord transcending all geographical bounds and appealing mutely to the finer sentiments of the warring peoples to desist from destruction of civilization should stand in bold relief and elicit applause.

I could feel my cold getting worse!
DESPITE EVERYTHING I TRIED, MY HEAD WAS SO STUFFED UP I COULD HARDLY BREATHE
A FRIEND TOLD MY HUSBAND MISTOL WOULD BREAK UP THE NASAL CONGESTION, SO HE BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE OF MISTOL
I PUT A FEW DROPS OF MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL---AND WAS PLEASANTLY SURPRISED
I COULD ACTUALLY FEEL THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD LOOSEN UP AND I BREATHED EASILY ONCE MORE
TAKE MY ADVICE: STOP THAT COLD WITH MISTOL!
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Free Muslims Are Democratic

It Is Only A Subject Country Like India Where One Witnesses The Sad Spectacle Of Muslims Opposing National Freedom

By RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE

(With Acknowledgments To "Modern Review")

WHENEVER it is said that some pronouncement or measure or other of the Bengal Ministry or the Punjab Ministry, or some pronouncement or statement of Mr. Jinnah or his Muslim League is anti-democratic, there is the obvious comment, whether openly made or not, that the parties concerned will not take such criticism as any disparagement of their actions; for as Muslims they are against democracy and do not pretend to be democratic in their politics.

But though it is true that they are not democratic in their politics, it is not true that a Muslim must necessarily be anti-democratic or that Islam is against democracy. In fact, those Muslim leaders who are anti-democratic in their politics proudly proclaim that Islam is socially the most democratic religion in the world, and that is a fact.

Government's Game

Various circumstances have combined to give people an impression that Islam favours autocracy. The Mussalman monarchs who ruled over different parts of India were autocrats. Outside India the most powerful Muslim country in the world was Turkey and its monarch was a despot. Afghanistan and Iran (Persia) were formerly known to be despotically governed. In India, owing to the policy of the British Government of favouring those who keep aloof from political agitation of a nationalistic and democratic character, an influential section of Muslims have kept aloof from the Indian National Congress from the days of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

That section, at present represented by the Muslim League, has all along been recognised by the British Government as the only party voicing true Muslim opinion in India. This governmental recognition of the Muslim League has misled even non-official non-Muslim opinion to such an extent that until lately the non-Muslim public seemed to be oblivious of the fact that Muslim members of the Indian National Congress and other democratically inclined Muslim nationalists far outnumbered the members of the Muslim League.

Another cause which has created a wrong idea of Islamic politics is ignorance of Islam and of the personality and rule of the early Caliphs. Add to this the fact that owing to inadequate teaching or, in some cases, no teaching, of geography in our schools and colleges there is extensive ignorance of the systems of Government prevailing in independent and free Muslim countries and regions.

It is not implied in the heading of this short article that in India there are no Muslims who are democratic in their politics—we have stated above that there are many such Indian Muslims. What the heading suggests is that in free Muslim countries and regions the prevailing type of politics is democratic.

Brotherhood Of Man

And therefore Mr. Jinnah and his Muslim Leaguers are not the world's typical Muslim politicians.

"The religion of Islam in its origin, in its development and in its progress has been saturated through and through with the spirit of democracy. Wherever it has found its home it has favoured the doctrine, if not of the brotherhood of man, at least of the brotherhood of the members of its own creed." ("The Modern Review" June 1907).

So wrote the late Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S., who had a personal and intimate knowledge of the trans-frontier Pathans and was an Arabic and Persian scholar.

The late Dr. Leitner of the Punjab wrote in his "Indigenous Elements of Self-government in India", Introduction, PP. V. and VI:

"For, say what one may, the traditions which have maintained Indian society for thousands of years are Republican. If its fabric, shaken to its foundation, is to be consolidated in a manner worthy of British rule, it must be by the spread of Republican institutions. That these are not a novelty may be shown by a brief reference to the three great communities that inhabit the Punjab."

Of the Muslims Dr. Leitner wrote:

"The Muhammadans, in so far they are Sunnis and people of the congregation (ahljamas'at), have no "raison d'etre" if they do not acknowledge the elective principle in political matters, the ground on which they separated from the adherents of the hereditary principle, the Shiahs. Indeed with the latter the sovereign has sunk below the priesthood, whilst with the former the greatest ruler is only acknowledged if he rules theocratically.

"The experience of their institutions, the absence of class or caste in pure Muhammadanism, and the partial success of the "Umuma" Turkish Parliament, so long as it lasted, not to speak of the Council of all races of the revered Al-Ma'mun and other Khalifas, the autonomy of every race and creed under Turkish rule, are the examples, if not proofs, to be held out for our encouragement in the noble task which the Government has undertaken, if not for the guidance of our Muhammadan fellow-citizens."

Dr. Leitner gave similar descriptions of the democratic institutions of the Hindus and the Sikhs also.

A Challenge

In 1940 Mr. (afterwards Lord) Balfour having made the unfounded assertion that Orientals had never shown any capacity for self-government, Sheikh M. H. Kidwai wrote to the London "Daily News" on the 16th June, 1910, in reply:

"In reply to these assertions I challenge him to show me any other period in the history of the world when the equality of man to man of every colour and race was more practically established, when the Government of a country—an Empire—was on a more popular basis and with less autocracy, bureaucracy or officialism or absolutism than the glorious Khalifat of Omar.

"It was real self-Government in the strictest sense of the term, as even a sweeper had a voice and a hand in the administration of his Empire. It is in fact the only period in the history of the world known to us when true socialistic principles were tried in the administration of an Empire and in the regulation of a harmonious and gradeless society which extended over countries and continents."

In 1913 Professor Feroz-ud-Din of Aligarh College quoted the following words of the Khalifa Omar (in translation) in an article which the Professor contributed to "Muslim India and Islamic Review:

"My brothers! I owe you several duties, and you have several rights over me. One of them is that you should see that I do not misuse the revenue: another, that I may not adopt wrong measures in the assessment of the revenue: that I should increase your salaries; protect the frontiers: and I should not involve you in unnecessary dangers. Whenever I err, you have a right to stop and take me to task."

After quoting these words of the great Khalifa the Professor observed.

"That the great Caliph during his whole regime kept these words to their very spirit is above every criticism. His own well-known saying, 'There is no Caliphate without the consultation of the general body of Mussulmans,' characterized all his career as a ruler. The emoluments of his office were just sufficient to enable him to keep body and soul together, and to cover his body with a shirt of rough coarse [illegible] with twelve patches in it; in fact the total daily expenses of his household did not amount to more than a shilling.

In the beginning he did not take anything from the "Bait-ul-Mal" (Treasury), but later on he found that the duties of his office were interfered with by his private efforts to earn a livelihood for himself. He then put question of his stipend in the hands of the 'Mejlis-i-Shura' (the representative body of Councillors) as well as before the Mussulmans at large congregated in the Mosque for the Friday prayers, and it was decided that he should be given just as much as he required for his ordinary needs."

As our Muslim chief and ordinary Ministers are neither descendants nor successors of Khalifa Omar, no one need be disappointed to find no patches in their clothes nor feel surprised to find them overfed.

Afghan Equality

We have given above some idea of the democratic character of Islam and its institutions and indicated also the democratic character of the early Caliphate. Let us now turn to more modern times and take some Muslim country as an example of Islamic political ideals in practice. For instance, let us take Afghanistan, our immediate neighbour. In the last century Elphinstone wrote in his "Account of the Kingdom of Caubul" (Second edition):

"The Afghans themselves exult in the free spirit of their institutions. Those who are little under the royal authority are proud of their independence, which those under the King admire and fain would imitate. They all endeavour to maintain that "... Afghans are equal", which, though it is not nor ever was true, still shows their notions and their wishes.

"I once strongly urged to a very intelligent old man of the tribe of Meeankhail the superiority of a quiet and secure life under a powerful monarch to the discord, the alarms and the blood, which they owed to their present system. The old man replied with great warmth and thus concluded an indignant harangue against arbitrary power: 'We are content with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood, but we will never be content with a master.'" Vol. i, p. 279.

We will extract two more passages, out of many, from Elphinstone's book to give the reader some idea of self-government in Afghanistan in his day.

"As each tribe has a government of its own and constitutes a complete commonwealth within itself, it may be well to examine the rise and present situation of those commonwealths, before we proceed to consider them as composing one State or one confederacy, under a common sovereign." *Vol. i, page 253.*

"The name of Oolooss is applied either to a whole tribe, or to one of these independent branches The word seems to mean a clannish commonwealth. Vol. I. P. 254.

Tolerance To Hindus

There were Hindus in Afghanistan in those days, as there are in our day. Of them Elphinstone wrote in his book, in part:

"..... they are not treated with any particular contempt or hardship; they are employed in situations of trust and emolument, and those who reside in Afghanistan appear as much at their ease as most of the other inhabitants." Vol. i, pp. 317-318.

"They are often employed about the the Court, in offices connected with money or accounts; the duty of steward and treasury about every great man is exercised either by a Hindoo or a Persian. There have even been Hindoo governors of provinces and at this moment the great Government of Peshawar has been put into the hands of a person of that religion..... I have mentioned the degree of toleration which the Hindoos meet with, and have only to add, that many of them are in very good circumstances, and that they possess the best houses in every town if we except the palaces of the nobility." Vol. i, p. 503.

We will now conclude with brief descriptions of the constitutions or governments of free Muslim countries or free countries in which there are considerable numbers of Muslims.

AFGHANISTAN.—The Government of Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy in which the supreme legislative power is vested in the Parliament consisting of the King, a Senate and a National Assembly. The Senate consists of a maximum of 40 members, who are nominated for life by the King. The National Assembly consists of 120 elected members.

Middle East Kingdoms

ARABIA.—The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the most powerful State in this country. Its Constitution in its present form provides for a Council of Ministers under the presidency of the Amir Feysal, the King's second son, who is also Minister for Foreign Affairs and in whose office the Ministry of

(Continued on Page 31)

The Cup That Cheers

Britain's Annual Consumption Of Tea Is Sufficient To Float The Royal Navy

By A. A. Ravoof

TEA has been rationed in England.

To an Englishman, among all articles of food, nothing is of greater importance than a cup of tea. And for the same reason the British Empire is often called an Empire of tea-drinkers.

It has been observed by a great English writer that the annual consumption of tea in Great Britain alone will be sufficient to float the British navy. Whether it can be true or otherwise, the fact remains that England is the greatest tea-consumer in the world—425 million pounds every year!

Till the middle of the seventeenth century, England had not known what tea was, much less the habit of drinking it. There is no reference to it throughout the works of Shakespeare or of his contemporaries.

Pepys Tried It

Probably the first reference to tea was made by that famous Samuel Pepys who wrote in his Diary under the date of 28th Sept., 1660: "I did send for a cup of tea, a China drink, of which I had never drank before".

It is clear from this that tea was then a scarcity and a rarity!

Soon the poets found the charm in it, cultivated the habit of drinking it and lo, the apostrophies in its praise!

Edmund Waller called tea, "The Muses' friend which kept the peace of the soul serene".

Colley Cibber described: "Tea, thou soft, thou sober, sage and venerable liquor....., to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moments of my life, let me fall prostrate and adore thee!"

A French Poet sang its praise and compared it to nectar:

"Ethereal Tea your natures
Till you yourselves become almost divine".

Alexander Pope who was at first a coffee-drinker—"coffee which made politicians wise"—became a slave of tea-drinking after once tasting this beverage. It is said of him that he "hardly drank tea without a strategem". He was habituated to saying: "Now stop complaining and come to tea".

"The Shameless Tea-Drinker"

Then came Johnson. No article on tea can pretend to completeness which does not include him.

For, he was one of the greatest prodigal tea-drinkers we have ever known. He described himself "as a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, who for twenty years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant; whose kettle had scarcely time to cool; who with tea amused the evening, with tea solaced the midnight and with tea welcomed the morning."

Many are the humorous stories told of Dr. Johnson and his habit of tea-drinking and the following is one from Mr. Cumberland's "Memoirs".

"I remember that when Sir Joshua Reynolds at my house reminded Dr. Johnson that he had drank eleven cups of tea, he replied: 'Sir, I did not count your glasses of wine; why should you count my cups of tea?' And then laughingly in perfect good humour, he added—'Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble if it had not been for your remark; but you have reminded me that I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up the number' ".

And at one time he himself in his usual Johnsonian way has confessed that he once swallowed five and twenty cups at a sitting.

Boswell writes of his hero, the insatiable tea-drinker: "I suppose no person ever enjoyed with more relish the infusion of that fragrant leaf than Johnson. The quantities which he drank of it at all hours were so great, that his nerves must have been uncommonly strong, not to have been extremely relaxed by such an intemparate use of it."

This inveterate habit of Johnson was a bit contagious. His close associates learnt it from him as they desired to emulate as far as possible each and every way of this dictator of the English language.

"Cup After Cup"

Boswell was the first. He says: "In my first elation at being allowed the privilege of attending Dr. Johnson at his late visits to Miss Williams which was like being "secretioribus consiliis" I willingly drank cup after cup, as if it had been the Heliconian spring".

Goldsmith and Reynolds, being "thirsty" by nature, often partook of this beverage in the company of Johnson. Goldsmith proudly calls such entertainments as "occasional banquets which diffused a new joy" in him. Boswell happily records such meetings: "we had by ourselves some hours of tea-drinking and talk."

Then followed a train of authors—all insatiable tea-drinkers. Cowper, better known as the 'tea-table poet' of English letters has paid tributes to tea in the "cup that cheers but does not inebriate."

Sydney Smith was a prodigal tea-drinker. He called it his "kindest and most faithful ally" which cheered him up during his moments of melancholy. He describes in a poem of his that his armoury against depression were the tea-kettle and fire. He wondered how the world would look without tea and thanked God that he was not born before tea.

Hazlitt too sought the much-needed relief in a cup of tea when in the grip of pecuniary distress. He often forgot all his worries as he emptied cup after cup and he used to grow imaginative and write his essays "after drinking whole goblets of tea and letting the fumes ascend into the brain."

Beverage Of Intellectual

De Quincey was as fond of tea as he was of opium. He writes: "For tea, though ridiculed by those who are naturally coarse, will always be the favourite beverage of the intellectual." And then again he confesses: "I usually drink tea from eight o'clock at night to four in the morning."

Charles Lamb, who was addicted to this habit as he was to smoking, was constantly trying with more or less seriousness to cure himself of the latter because it was considered Bohemian those days and wanted to cultivate the habit of tea-drinking as it was chiefly Johnsonian.

Hartley Coleridge was another prodigal. He once bitterly retorted to a friend who asked him how many cups of tea he drank: "Cups! How ridiculous! I don't count by cups; I count by pots"

Carlyle was one more. His attachment to tea which he called his "Chinese nymph" is well-known.

William Congreve has written: "To the dominion of tea-table, I submit".

Among great politicians, Palmerston, Gladstone and Lord Salisbury were very great tea-drinkers, turning out gallons during night sessions of Parliament. They used to pride themselves who drank the largest number of cups.

Dean Stanley, the author of "Life of Dr. Arnold" became addicted to this inveterate habit of drinking tea during a tour with King Edward VII. Of him it is written: "He would forget to eat the solitary eggs which passed for a break-fast, if the morning papers were more than usually interesting. His meagre luncheon was served in his library, and consumed half-unconsciously while he worked. Dinners, formal dinners especially, were a heavy burden. But tea was tea! He never forgot it, he never postponed it, he never failed to drink it, and he wanted always a great deal of it".

Queens And Tea

The queens of England—more than the Kings—have had a great fondness for tea.

The queen of Charles II was a voracious tea-drinker and in her honour Edmund Waller has written a great poem.

Likewise Queen Anne was also a slave to this habit of tea. Pope has written of her:

"Hear thou great Anne whom three realms obey,
Who does sometimes counsel take and sometimes tea".

Queen Mary of Orange too seems to have been addicted to tea from the records of Dr. Orpington, the Court Chaplain who called tea "the enchanted cup that changes the beast to a man."

Victoria was very fond of tea and many short incidents are related of her tea-habit.

Queen Mary (the Queen Mother), we read, "is a frequent visitor to the dwellings and often accepts the hospitality of homes run by house-parlourmaids and cook-generals! The welcome usually takes the form of a cup of tea. Queen Mary is a connoisseur of choice blends but cheerfully drinks with enjoyment whatever is offered her". And the present Queen Elizabeth had the unique pleasure of tasting the best blend of Empire tea, which was presented to their Majesties enclosed in a gold casket, during the recent centenary celebration of the Empire tea-blender, in January last year.

Coming to more modern authors, Lucas is a great tea-drinker. He describes a cup of tea as a "pot of peace". The late poet Yeats was a voracious tea-drinker. And so was Edgar Wallace whose untimely death was due to a diabetic illness brought on by the over-consumption of heavily sweetened tea.

Sportsmen Like It

Not only authors, but some of the world's greatest sportsmen are very great tea-drinkers. Don Bradman admits that "tea is a real invigorator." Mr. Robert Harrison confesses: "I drink lots of tea". Opperham, the cyclist says: "On every strenuous run I make, tea is the first beverage I take". And Ghous Mahomed, India's No. 1 has always been a voracious tea-drinker. As a student at Aligarh, he drank three to four cups of tea along with his breakfast and even to this day he has kept up that practice. Recently he has said: "I have always found tea a wonderful stimulant after an exciting tennis match".

There are scores of other players who share the same opinion.

The great dictators, though they shun meat, alchoholic drinks and smoke, are quite 'okay' over a cup of tea.

This is the only beverage which is drunk by the prince and the peasant alike. So universally popular has it become that it is easy to find a man who has never smoked in his life-time; it is far easier to find one who has not drunk wine; but it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find a person who has not drunk tea. World is full of tea-drinkers.

There is no fixed time and no scheduled hour for drinking tea - any time is tea-time.

And for entertaining friends—nothing like a cup of tea!

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OUR SHORT STORY

'Alla Ke Nam Per!'

By "JOY"

IT was a wedding on a bright evening in December, 1928. It was the end of one story and the beginning of another. Never had Albless Baug seen such a gay wedding. The music was mediocre. the food ordinary, the company the usual sort that gathers at weddings; yet it was an exceedingly gay wedding.

It was the bride and bridegroom who did the trick. They were young, high-spirited and obviously in love with each other. Their gaiety and smiles were very infectious. So everybody was sure that though young Pheroze Katrak earned little, he and Homai, blessed by Cupid, would live happy ever after.

Would they all have made so merry with light hearts, had they known what would happen in twelve years?

* * * *

One month later, Pheroze came in, shouting: "Homai, oh, Homai!"

"Coming, dear."

"See what I've got for you."

"Oh! What beauties!" cried Homai.

"Peshawar peaches, my darling" said Pheroze.

"They look lovely, and they'll taste delicious. But are you sure we can afford them"?

"Oh! Well, they did cost a pretty penny. But who cares! Beauties for the beautiful!" He took his young wife in his arms "My darling, my darling, what are a few peaches? If I could have my way, I would get you diamond necklaces, and gold saris, a palace to live in, big motor cars and...."

"And the Sun, and the Moon, and the stars and all sorts of things, eh, my Pheroze?" She laughed. Was there a shadow of regret in those bright eyes as they looked over the small room with its low ceiling, cheap furniture, and artificial flowers?

"Oh! Well, my darling, you deserve them all!" said Pheroze ardently. Referring of course to the jewels and the stars, not to the small, shabby room.

"When you are manager of your bank you can give me everything. Just now, all I want is a kiss. So be quick, and let's eat those peaches.

Cupid still hovering about them. But has he grown a little thinner or is it only my imagination?

* * * *

Eight years later.

"Come along, children, bedtime", said Homai.

"Oh! Mummie!" answered two protesting voices from the verandah.

"Can't you hear me, children? Come in at once! Goodness knows I have enough work to do without having to shout at you two all night!"

"Oh! Mummie! Give us one minute." That was Dhun's sweet voice.

"Please mummie, one minute," piped little Eruch.

"All right. But come when the minute's over. Don't make me shout again."

"Thank you, mummie!"

A little later Homai took Eruch on her lap to teach him his first prayer. Now darling, repeat what I say."

"Yes, mummie", looking very important, with a grave face and wide open eyes.

"Dear God",

"Dear God",

"Please bless everybody",

"Please bless everybody",

"And make me good!"

"And make my mummie good!"

"You silly! Not mummie, you. Mummie is already good", Dhun threw her young arms round her mother and kissed her vehemently.

"Me good too!" said Eruch, "no, mummie?"

She could do nothing but hug him, put him to bed and wonder .....oh! about many things. She had meant to be such a wonderful mother and wife. But all this work and want of money had pulled her down. She nagged and scolded and oh! What was the use of thinking of all that? She had not fried those cutlets yet. She must hurry, Pheroze would soon be in.

When he came in, he said: "Hullo, dear! Tired?"

"Of course. What do you expect after all this cooking and scrubbing and mending?" There she was at it again, though only five minutes ago she had made up her mind to be cheerful whatever happened.

"What you need, my sweet is a holiday" he said, while helping her to lay the table.

She felt a pang of remorse. He was a dear. He deserved a better wife!

"Like the idea?" he was asking her.

She had meant to answer pleasantly, but her tongue had formed a habit of making quick, angry retorts. So, "What's the use of my liking or not liking the idea? Is there an earthly chance of our ever being able to afford a holiday? For Goodness' sake stop telling fairy tales, and eat your dinner!" And she banged down the dish of cutlets on the table. Truly is it said that bad habits are difficult to break.

"Well, if you feel that way about it, I will tell Boman that there is nothing doing," he said calmly. He had great news to give, and could afford to keep his temper.

"Boman? Nothing? What are you talking about, Pheroze?"

"Well, it's a long story, and I will tell you after dinner." He wouldn't budge from his resolve though she tried shouting, coaxing and sulking.

They ate hurriedly and quickly. The dinner was soon over.

"What's the great mystery?" asked Homai.

Pheroze settled down comfortably in an easy chair, and said: "Well, it's this way, Boman and I knew each other slightly in College days. He was my senior by several years. I met him to-day, and we got talking. He looked very disheartened and disappointed about something. Seems, some girl led him on and then refused to marry him. I didn't press for details. He is thinking of going on a tour of Northern India. He asked me to join him. I told him I was married, so he promptly invited you also. I said we couldn't afford to spend so much money on a holiday. 'Oh, don't worry about that!' He said, I've got enough money for all of us. This is a bargain. See? You supply the cheerfulness and I'll supply the money.' Well, Homai, want to come?"

Her eyes were gleaming with anticipated pleasure, but she said doubtfully, merely for the sake of duty, "The children?"

"Oh, mother can take care of them, or you can leave them with Freny. Do them good to be away from us for a couple of months."

"And your bank?"

"Oh! I can wangle a holiday if you really want to go."

She fell on his neck and hugged him. "What a dear you are to think of it!"

It was many months since he had received such an impulsive and whole-hearted caress from her. He gave himself upto its enjoyment. It did not strike him until very much later, that the real 'dear', who had thought of the treat, and who was providing it, was Boman.

* * * *

Ten months later, Dhun said one evening, "We are going out now, Mummie, Ta....ta!"

"Don't come back very early", said Homai, "as you did yesterday."

"Oh! Mummie, is Boman uncle coming again? Why can't he stay in his own home?" inquired little Eruch.

Dhun said: "But, Mummie, what can we do when all the children go away from the Maidan?"

"You can go to Freny aunty's house or to Grannie, but don't come back here very early."

"We don't like going to Freny Aunty or Grannie", said Eruch, before Dhun could silence him.

"What nonsense! You always enjoy yourselves there," said Homai.

"We used to, but now we don't" insisted Eruch, they ask us all sorts of questions, 'When is papa going to come home?' 'Do you and Boman uncle stay alone in the house?' and...."

"Oh! They do, do they? The impertinence!" shouted Homai, "Don't speak with them ever! Do you hear? never!"

"But, Mummie....."

"That's all, now, run away. And when all the children leave the maidan, you can come back and play quietly in the compound. Don't come up until I call you."

It was four hours later that Pheroze came up with Dhun holding his hand and Eruch in his arms.

"What do you mean by keeping the children out so long, Homai?"

"Oh! Fresh air is good for them. I was just going to call them."

"And what's this?" he demanded in louder tones.

She shrugged her shoulders. "Well, can't you see it's a radio?"

"Whose?"

"Ours of course."

"What do you mean ours?"

"Boman gave it to me....us today."

"Well then we'll send it back to him to-morrow morning."

"That would be very rude. I've already accepted it."

"You shouldn't have accepted it. And it's going back to-morrow morning."

"When he first started giving presents, I hesitated about accepting them, but you said: 'Don't be silly!' and made me take them, and now when I accept things from him you shout and scream and kick up a fuss. Men are all alike—unreasonable and inconsiderate."

(Continued on Page 28)

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

PEN-PORTRAITS

MEE GHETALELYA MULAKHATI (The Interviews I have taken). By T. V. Parvate. (Publishers: Navabharat Prakasan Samstha, Bombay, 4. Price Re. 1-4-0.)

Here are seventeen personality portraits by a journalist. They were sketched while the author of this book was interviewing his subjects for his journals and that is what gives the present volume a distinction in Marathi literature.

For these are literary cameos even though the author's approach was primarily that of a reporter hunting for "copy." The writing is marked by clarity as well as felicity of diction and it was a happy thought to resuscitate those pieces from the newspaper files and collect them in a handy volume. I am sure Marathi readers will find plenty in this book to interest as well as instruct them. It is certainly worth its modest price.

The majority of the persons interviewed—by the way a full-page illustration goes with every pen-picture—naturally belong to politics. The interest of the book is however, fairly balanced by the inclusion of a cricketer, a couple of cinema folks, a scholar, a radioman and an ex-judge. Among the politicians there are Congressmen and Liberals, firebrands and freelances. It is an excellent pot-pouri indeed.

Oliver Cromwell is said to have sternly commanded a painter, to whom he was giving a sitting, to paint him as he was—warts and all. Mr. Parvate's dictum seems to be the direct opposite. He paints his subjects exactly as views them! His spectacles may at times be coloured (whose are not?) but the eyes behind them are kindly even if critical.

FRESHNESS AND FLAWS

This is in fact what gives the book its fresh appeal—and also its intrinsic flaws. The interest of those interviews lies as much in the interviewer as in the "interviewee," if I may coin such a word. (Or you may call him a victim!) To my own knowledge, one at least of the gentlemen has taken objection to certain factual observations made by the author.

But this cannot be helped: the rough and the smooth must go together provided naught is written in malice. And Mr. Parvate is singularly free from that. On the other hand he has earnestly tried to draw out (before drawing down) the best of a man.

The book is, however, marred by the most annoying habit of the author to give long chunks of conversation in English without even their summary in Marathi. It is not merely cheap snobbery; it is downright cheating the poor Marathi reader who does not know Marathi.

I heartily recommend this little book to the Marathi public. And I am sure it will encourage other writers, too, to follow the trail: imitation will be the best part of the praise which the author will deservedly receive.

N. G. JOG.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"ESCAPE"

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

This is not "Escape" the novel by Ethel Vance that has created so much discussion this year, but "Escape" the play by John Galsworthy.

In Hyde Park in London a girl sat idle, waiting for any man that might come along and offer the prospects of an evening's meal and entertainment. She did not know that a plain clothes man had watched her for three nights now and was even at that moment hiding nearby.

Presently Matt Denant, a Captain from the last War, strolled through the Park, not noticing the girl. When she tried to go along with him, he refused. But the plain clothes man had seen enough.

From a distance Matt heard the girl arguing with the officer, trying to persuade him to release her; she had never been taken to court and hoped to escape this time. But he was adamant.

Matt returned to the girl and stated emphatically that he had not been annoyed, that the girl was not a public nuisance, that he now insisted upon the officer's releasing her. The plain clothes man replied that if Matt did not stop telling him his dusty, he would take him along with the girl.

Catching the officer's hands, Matt told the girl to run for it. The officer however was his match and struck Matt, so that the latter hit back with force. The officer fell, hitting his head on the cement railing of the Row, and lay still. He was dead of concussion.

The girl wanted to flee but Matt refused. When policemen on Park duty arrived, asking what had happened, Matt told the truth and went to jail.

A year later Matt is picking potatoes with a fellow convict on the prison farm; they are discussing their terms of sentence. Matt admits that he was lucky not to hang, for the testimony of the girl saved his life. She struck by him and the sentence was only five years.

Over the prison a heavy fog is settling down. The guard tells them to pick only one more row before coming back to the prison.

"The fog always makes them nervous," explained the first convict with understanding. "They always talk short when they're nervous," he added.

"Does anybody ever try to escape from here?" asked Matt.

"Now and then, but no one ever has got away," said the other.

"I'm going to try it," declared Matt, adding, "a bullet will be a change anyway."

Picking his chances between the guards on the wall, he stooped low and ran, climbing the wall like a cat.

Twice they almost got Matt but each time he escaped. Then for two days he wandered on the moor, with only two raw potatoes and a piece of bread for food. Desperate he sought rest by climbing into a second story window in the Inn, where he climbed under a bed to rest, and immediately fell asleep.

The next morning a lady woke to find a convict sleeping under her bed. Recognizing him she made no outcry but gave him her husband's fishing tackle and clothes, with a basket and flask. While she asked questions Matt shaved, drank long drafts of water, and then asked for food. She had only candy but he took that gratefully.

The lady looked out for him, and he sauntered down the hallway whistling "Lady, be good." At the river he fished all day.

In the late afternoon an old gentleman came up to Matt and began to ask pointed questions, making the convict feel most uncomfortable. As he turned to leave, the old man said: "Goodbye Matt Denant. I wish you luck."

But luck did not hold out. Matt found his escape blocked on every road, so he stole a Ford from a picnicking group. But the car broke down and he was again on foot with a stolen automobile charged against him.

Hiding in an old quarry, he was discovered by two labourers who recognized him. No histrionics for them. While one of them held a shovel over Matt's head, the other went for the Constable.

When the officer arrived he asked questions which Matt tried to sidestep, but his captors were sure of his identity. Watching his chance Matt ducked out and relying upon his university experience as a three mile runner, he ran for it.

But now the convict felt like the fox in a hunt. He was all in. His heart pounded, his breath cut, and his head felt queer. He remembered the church nearby and thought of the ancient practise of sanctuary.

Dashing into the church, he almost ran into the Parson. At once he told his story, seeking rest long enough to hold his own in the hunt. The Parson said that he had no idea what his duty was, but Matt was welcome to stay.

"You might stay through the service, there'll be only three or four people and you will be entirely safe," he added.

They talked of the Parson's duty in Matt's case. "What do you think Christ would do with me?" asked the convict.

"I don't know," replied the other. "I often wonder but I am never certain."

But the hunters were at the door. Matt hid behind the cassocks. The Parson tried to forestall their entrance by sending the sexton out to say that a service was at hand and they could not enter. But they would not be denied, they had seen the convict enter the church.

The Parson is forced to admit them. He tries to mislead them, evading their questions and taking them away from Matt. But the Constable is suspicious of the Parson's manner and he searches throughly. Then he turns to the minister and asks the direct question: "Parson, have you seen the convict?"

Not waiting for the Parson to meet this situation, Matt Denant steps out and gives himself up. He and the minister look directly at each others before he goes along with the hunters.

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New Business Correspondence

The New Business Correspondence by J. S. Gideon M. A. B. Com. St. John's College Agra, will prove useful not only to students and teachers but also to all businessmen who have to use the letter as a medium of Communication. Several far-reaching changes have taken place in business methods and with onward march and a result of changing conditions in every walk of life our commercial and industrial organisations need change in the medium of correspondence. Mr. Gideon has written the present book with this and in view and his book will prove of value. Its price is Rs. 1-8.

GUJERATI LITERATURE

AME CHHAIYE SAT, by Miss Kulsum A. Suraiya, price Re. 1.

This is the third edition of a book already noticed by us. It is a translation in verse of Wordsworth's poem, "We are seven". Looking to the fact that the translator is a Mahomedan lady, she has written very good Gujarati and we have already congratulated her on her performance. We repeat our congratulations and are so glad to note that it has passed so shortly through two editions.

* * * *

KALA NUN SWAPNA, by Dr. Manjulal J. Dave, price Rs. 2/8.

The book opens with a bird's eye view of the European Drama and Theatre and contains five other plays, Dream of Art, Chandravali, Unseen Arrival, Trinity of Hearts and Shirin and Farhad. The last one is based on Maurice Maeterlinck's Pelleas and Melisanda, the second on the same author's Sister Beatrice, the fourth also on his Aglavaine and Salysette, the first on Galsworthy's "The Little Dream" and the third on Maeterlinck's French Play, "L' Intruse." All these works have won European reputation. They have been adapted to Indian conditions. The test is whether the spirit of the original has been preserved in the process of conveying them to a foreign language and atmosphere. We think it has been, specially as Dr. Dave is a practised writer with an overful vocabulary.

K.

A MARATHI DRAMA

PANDHARPESHA:—By Vinayak Atmaram Pathare. Published by Mrs. Sarojini Pathare, at 21 D, Gamdevi Road, Bombay Price Ans. 8.

Play-writing is a thing that Mr. Pathare has, in a way, inherited. His father wrote a play on the career of Sambhaji which is still to be seen often on the Marathi stage. Mr. Pathare has also written a number of plays and playlets, in which he has exposed a number of social evils among Hindus. The one under review is a three-act play which is devoted to the exposure of Lower-middle cant about morals and ethical standards of behaviour.

T. V. P.

LEMON CURE

LEMON CURE by Vaidya D. N. Deshpande, Belgaum, price As. 4.

This small booklet contains detailed information about the various uses of lemon. Several newspapers and magazines have, in the past, published information on this subject and most of the information contained in this book is a collection of these made by D. N. Deshpande who himself is an Ayurvedic doctor. Information about the uses of various other fruits is also included in this book which, no doubt, would benefit those who are interested in the subject. The book runs into its second edition and this speaks for its utility.

A WEEK OF WAR

R. A. F. ON TOP

By

N. G. JOG

The last has been a crucial week in the European War: one may even call it decisive. In retrospect it may prove to have been almost the turning point of the present phase of hostilities.

Britain was to be occupied on August 15. Hitler was scheduled to take his breakfast in Buckingham Palace that morning and afterwards to broadcast from the B.B.C. Hitler is yet safe in Berchtesgaden or may be Berln.

The long-threatened Blitzkrieg did begin early in the week though, unfortunately, for the "Luftwaffe" it has only proved a boomerang! Strong formations of Junkers and Messerschmitts have been attacking convoys in the Channel and coastal towns in the south-east in waves after waves and they—or what remained on them—have returned to their home aerodromes only in driblets

Unlike formerly the German bombers are now strongly protected by fighter planes and their vulnerability has been further reduced by the short distances they have to fly owing to the Nazi occupation of Europe's entire Western seaboard. The weather, too, has been remarkably clear during the last week and the conditions were thus very favourable for the Blitzkrieg.

Eighty A Day

Undaunted by all those adverse circumstances the British Spitfires, Hurricanes and A.A. guns have taken a fearful toll of the attackers. Their "bag" is truly impressive as the following bald figures reveal. The number of German aircraft destroyed over British Coast and Channel during the last week was: Sunday 65, Monday 62, Tuesday 78, Wednesday 10, Thursday 88, Friday 144, making a total of 447 planes (in addition to those which were damaged and will thus prove unserviceable in the future) for barely six days. Eighty a day will surely keep the Luftwaffe away!

Formidable as those figures are, their significance is further stressed when we consider that the relative proportion of British losses has not exceeded four to one at the most. On Friday, when nearly a thousand German planes took part in a gigantic onslaught on Britain, the ratio has been much more favourable to Britain. The moral effects of such a development are incalculable and the R. A. F. may be expected to do still better as days pass by. General Goering must be a profoundly unhappy man to-day!

And what is the material damage the Germans have succeeded in inflicting at the cost of such reckless sacrifice of planes and pilots? It is really negligible. Here and there they no doubt succeed in sinking a few ships and destroying a few buildings apart from killing or wounding a number of people. But this is not what the Blitzkrieg is meant for.

The Nazi broadcasts are, of course, giving gruesome descriptions of the terrible holocaust their bombers are causing in Britain. They would have us believe that shipping is driven out of the Channel, the British Ports are congested to suffocation with merchantmen afraid to put to sea and that most of the British armament factories are forced to close down.

Neutral Testimony

How mendacious this is, was signally proved when the British Government asked American and other foreign journalists to inspect any site which was attacked by German bombers. A party chose Bristol, which the German Radio claimed had suffered very great material damage and explosions. Here are a few extracts from a cable sent by an American to his paper:

"Actually bombs have fallen in Bristol or the immediate vicinity only six times. Everybody agrees that the damage to the war effort has been nil. I found everything normal in streets, parks, shops and cinemas. German claims of widespread destruction must, therefore, have been for home consumption.... Bristol, except for the constant watch on the skies, is doing its normal job."

And this is true in fact of the whole of Britain—a Britain geared to war conditions. The Blitzkrieg has proved a tame show. The material destruction has been negligible after two months of intensive aerial warfare, while the British morale has never been higher than it is to-day. This demonstration of sheer "bulldoggedness" (if I may coin such a phrase) must have given a very bad jolt to the Fuehrer, whose Fifth Column and secret weapons and what not have so far proved singularly unavailing in his war on Britain.

It must be remembered that Britain is rapidly making the lost leeway and though she may not have yet reached air parity with Germany in the total number of aircraft she possesses, she has at any rate to-day equalised in the monthly plane production. Henceforth the advantage will lie entirely with Britain in view of her inexhaustible resources and her command of the sea.

Air Offensive

It is confidently computed that by the beginning of the next year, Britain's monthly production will be at least double that of Germany. Add to it the American planes, which will begin to pour in an unending stream by then, and it is obvious that within 6 months the R. A. F. will be numerically on top, as morally it already is.

The sure sign of Britain growing confidence is provided by the fact that the R. A. F. is not content merely to be on the defensive against the "Luftwaffe" but that it is conducting an air offensive on German skies almost daily. British bombers are visiting German industrial centres night after night and causing considerable havoc. They have penetrated as far as Berlin more than once and thus exploded Goering's boast that no British planes will be allowed to soar over German soil.

The fact is that Germany is as vulnerable as Britain to air attacks. Holland, Belgium and the whole of occupied France lie within a radius of 200 miles from the south-west of Britain. The Saar, Essen, Dusseldorf and Cologne, which comprise the chief industrial areas of Germany, fall within the 300 mile radius, while Berlin itself is less than 400 miles as the crow flies from Britain.

All these distances are easily navigable by modern bombers, as the Nazis are already realising to their cost. The industrial and armament output in Germany's western areas is already considerably hampered by the noctural visits of British pilots who are considerably helped in their task by the excellent aerial photographs they took in the beginning of war. The occupied areas in Holland, Belgium and France, too, are not immune from British attacks and in view of their use to the Nazis, the aerodromes, railway heads and ports in western Europe from Narvik to Brest are being constantly bombed.

Significant Report

Even if we dismiss the British reports of damage wrought in Germany as onesided and too optimistic, the oservations from neutral countries tell the same tale. A report from Ankara, (Turkey) for example, says that owing the effectiveness of British air raids, the Germans are moving their war industries eastwards from the Rhineland to Czechoslovakia. Another report refers to the large-scale exodus of Germans from the border towns to Paris as being safer from air attacks.

All this is extremely significant. But a bigger tribute to the R. A. F.'s striking capacity was provided by the successful attack which was launched on military objectives in northern Italy on Tuesday night. Considering that the bombers had to fly some 1,600 miles (over France and Switzerland too, it seems) twice crossing the Alps at a height of three miles, this exploit will go down as a feather in the R. A. F. cap. It incidentally reminds one that had France not been betrayed into surrender, the Allies would have by now made mincemeat of Musso's legions.

Trouble In Balkans

It seems as if the Balkan cauldron, which has been simmering so long, will at last boil over as a result of Italy's threats to Greece. The latter is accused of being responsible for the murder of an Albanian leader, Daut Hoggia, a charge which is as clumsy as it is farfetched and has been rightly stigmatised by a Turkish paper as being merely "a manouevre of incitement".

Why is Mussolini deliberately picking a quarrel with his neighbour? Those who know how long and eagerly Italy has coveted the Greek island of Corfu, which commands the entrance to the Adriatic, can easily give the answer. It may also be that the Duce hopes to profit further as a result of the flare-up in Balkans—his eyes have long been on Yugoslavia, too,—or that he is egged on by the Fuehrer to put a lighted match to the Balkan powder magazine.

It must be remembered that Greece has a guarantee of her integrity from Britain and that Turkey, too, is a signatory of the Balkan Entente, which provides a mutual guarantee for the frontiers of Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Rumania. Turkey, moreover, is vitally interested in the 'status quo' and any extension of Italian influence in the Aegean Sea will certainly jeopardise her own security.

In keeping with the usual Fascist tactics, Italy seems to have already started underhand aggression, the sinking of a Greek destroyer in its home port being generally attributed to her. The tension has already reached grave proportions and the Axis moves in the Eastern Mediterannean will be watched with considerable anxiety.

American Aid

The report published in the "New York Post" that negotiations for bartering overage U. S. A. destroyers to Britain in return for a lease to the United States of an island in the West Indies are almost complete, is the latest interesting developments in Anglo-American relations. It is evident that this barter scheme is only a concession to the remnant of the Isolationist Bridge, who are fighting a losing battle all those months.

The fact is that the United States is now a non-belligerent non-neutral in favour of Britain and that short of sending her armies abroad, she is determined to do everything possible to aid Britain. The preponderating weight of opinion—not merely political but Big Business and military, too, — is pro-British. General Pershing, who commanded the American Expenditionary Forces in the last war, has made a strong plea for active aid to their former ally, and two retired Admirals have also supported this plea.

The grit and courage with which Britain is standing up against all the vaunted might of the German Attila has also naturally heartened Americans and it is a foregone conclusion that henceforth all the colossal resources of the Americas will be thrown unreservedely in the balance against the Nazis.

French Troops Continue Drill During Air Raid

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A part of the New French army growing up on English soil carried out tactical exercises to-day while German raiders flew overhead and in the distance bombs were seen exploding.

Many of these Frenchmen have already fought the Germans in Norway and France. They showed expert skill in modern battle tactics.

Almost at the moment the exercises began air raid sirens wailed and the drone of German bombers was heard followed by the thud bombs and the roar of British fighters and the rattle of their machine-guns.

While the drama of the air was being played out above their heads the French troops continued their exercises.—Reuter.

Simla's Eyes on Wardha

Maulana Azad Sees Mahatma

Long Talks On Situation: Stage Being Set For Wardha Meeting

WARDHA, Aug. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad drove to Shegaon this evening to meet Mahatma Gandhi and had a long discussion with him presumably relating to the talks between the Viceroy and Congress leaders in Bombay.—United Press.

RESUMPTION OF TALKS TO-DAY

The Maulana said that the talks would be resumed to-morrow morning. The Working Committee he said was not meeting in the morning as many of the members had not arrived. It would commence its sitting at two in the afternoon when Mahatma Gandhi was expected to attend.

Among those who have already arrived are Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose and Mr. M. S. Aney. Maulvi Hussain Ahmed, President of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind, who has been specially invited, has also arrived.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Sayed Mahmud are arriving to-morrow afternoon. Others are expected to arrive in the morning.

Maulana Azad and Mr. Asaf Ali saw Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is now much better.—A.P.

Informal Discussions With Rajen Babu: Message To Nagpur Students

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, and Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, a member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived here to-day by the Calcutta Mail. They were received at the station by Mr. Mahadev Desai, private Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, and all drove to the bungalow of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, where they held an informal discussion with Babu Rajendra Prasad.

As other members of the Working Committee invitees are arriving by to-morrow noon and afternoon, the Working Committee will take up business on Sunday afternoon—United Press.

Azad Asks Students To Make Up Their Minds

NAGPUR, Aug. 17.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who passed through Nagpur to-day, asked students, who had collected at the station, to make up their minds.

To Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Nagpur Textile Workers' Union, Maulana Azad said that the question of boycott of the Model Mills was before him, but there were more important issues to be decided first.—United Press.

Pandit Pant For Wardha

LUCKNOW, August 17.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has arrived here from Naini Tal and is leaving for Wardha via Cawnpore at 9-30 a.m. to-day.—A. P.

Amery Confounds Indian Issue

WILL CONGRESS TAKE FINAL PLUNGE OR GIVE ANOTHER CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT WITH BRITAIN?

WHITEHALL PLATITUDES DEBUNKED: SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEMAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is understood that the Viceroy is not likely to return to Simla before Thursday or Friday next.

In the meantime the question which is being anxiously discussed in Simla is whether Congress Working Committee will, at to-morrow's meeting, take the final decision on the basis of the Viceroy's statement and the Secretary of State's speech, or authorise Maulana Azad to meet the Viceroy in a final effort to show reasonableness and practical value of the Congress proposal.

WHAT SIMLA EXPECTED

The Secretary of State's speech came as a great disappointment to non-official circles in Simla, for reports had been current for several days past that Mr. Amrey would at least make three points clear—first, though official members of the Viceroy's Council may continue under the present terms of the Government of India Act, all important portfolios will be transferred to the new political members,

Second, that the Inner War Cabinet will be formed consisting only of the latter,

Third, all questions of policy will be decided by the Cabinet as a single body.

The absence of any such assurances in Mr. Amery's speech has caused some concern. Nor is any information available here whether the Viceroy discussed these terms in his Bombay interviews.

Recent statements of Mr. Rajagopalachari are also taken as indicating how far the Congress is prepared to go in order to facilitate a settlement. He has given the assurance that the Congress is not thinking in terms of a majority for itself in the Viceroy's Cabinet or of having a Congress Premier for the Central Government. From his words one gathers that he wants only an All Party Cabinet and that the Congress will be ready to consider all suitable adjustments in order to ensure that that the Cabinet has the confidence of all elected elements—even a Muslim League Premier or anything else.

JINNAH'S POSITION

One does not know yet Mr. Jinnah's position as a result of the last two interviews. His demand is said to be for two League members in the expanded Cabinet chosen by the League Working Committee. There is also the report of some difference of opinion regarding the proposal for sending a panel of names to the Viceroy. If Mr. Jinnah succeeds in reaching an agreement with the Viceroy —particularly on the question of defence policy etc.—its not unlikely that another vacancy in the Viceroy's Council may be found for the League for there is a strong rumour that Mr. Jayakar may join the Viceroy's Council and Sir M. Zafrulla may go to London.

AMERY CAUSES CONFUSION

Some confusion has been caused by Mr. Amery by raising the issue of Responsible Government at the Centre. The fear seems to be that if the Cabinet has to take the consent of the Legislature for

(Continued on page 22)

Jinnah's Demand

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A report current in Muslim circles in Simla indicates that one of the demands made by Mr. Jinnah is that simultaneously with the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council Non-Official Advisers in place of Official Advisers should be appointed in the Congress provinces. These should be drawn from Opposition parties. This is intended to enable non-Congress parties to shoulder the responsibilities for Government both in the Centre and the Provinces.

HITLER PROCLAIMS TOTAL BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN

BERLIN, August 17.

"Total blockade of England" is announced in a long official statement published by the German News Agency which states that owing to England "breaking all international rules of sea warfare", the German High Command henceforth will use all means at its disposal for enforcing "complete blockade of the British Isles".—

NOTE TO NEUTRALS

There can no longer be any question of any free shipping in seas around Britain, the statement insists, adding that neutral ships still sailing for England are subject to all dangers of warfare and in the circumstances they are being misused "directly or indirectly as auxiliary services for England".

Germany had sent a new Note to Neutral countries requesting them to forbid their ships to enter the war zone. "Every ship which sails for British waters in the future exposes itself to danger and destruction. The whole area is infested with mines. Planes will attack every ship."

The German News Agency declares that large numbers of mines were sown by air last night in British waters.—Reuter.

The statement declares "while some countries like the United States and the Argentine have for considerable period declared the seas around England to be war zones and forbidden their ships, planes and citizens to enter these danger zones, such measures have not been taken by other Neutral States."

Germany, the statement asserts, is acting in the interests of all Europe. Soon after the announcement the German News Agency sought to reinforce it by issuing the report that three large steamers had struck mines off the Isle of Man this morning. The Agency stated that two of these ships sank and the third developed a heavy list.

The Official statement emphasises that "the Reich Government in the future declines all responsibility without exception for any damage that ships of all kinds or persons may suffer in these areas."—Reuter.

MAHASABHA SATISFIED

Panel Of Names Submitted To Viceroy: Savarkar's Interview On 20th

LUCKNOW, August 17.

It is understood that Mr. Savarkar, President of the All-India Mahasabha, is seeing the Viceroy again on the 20th or 21st instant at Delhi and that the Hindu Mahasabha has already submitted its panel of members to the Executive Council.

Lala Hariram Seth, General Secretary of the Hindu Sangathan Committee, who returned from Bombay to-night after acquainting Mr. Savarkar with the reactions in U. P. to the Viceroy's statement, interviewed by the "Associated Press" stated that the Hindu Sabha's major contention that the right of the Sabha to speak on behalf of the Hindu community had been conceded in the Viceroy's declaration.

He also stated that Mr. Savarkar was seeing the Viceroy again at Delhi on the 20th or 21st when further clarification of issues, such as Pakistan and time limit for attainment of Dominion Status would be discussed. He added that the general impression was that the Hindu Mahasabha would co-operate in the expansion of Executive Council of the Viceroy and that the absence of mention of a time limit for the attainment of Dominion Status would not stand in the way.—A. P.

NEW NAZI OFFENSIVE

ANKARA, August 17.

A large scale propaganda offensive is being launched by the Germans in Turkey to coincide with the efforts of the German Ambassador, von Papen, since his recent return from Germany to wean the Turkish Government away from its pro-British position. A flood of colourful publications, some printed in Turkish, is issuing from German sources.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVY READY

LONDON, Aug. 17.

There is some speculation in Britain as to how Germany proposes to blockade the British Isles. The navy is ready for action. Germany's attempts from the air have so far failed and her troops are as far away as ever.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Post. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (13443)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Homoeopathy or Biochemistry at home Prospectus: **H. P. Institute**, (Dept. 5) 12A, Chakrabere Road, North, Calcutta. (13521)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13562)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Calendars 1941. Don't be disappointed. Earn Rs. 200|- or more in the season, without investment and risk by taking up our agency of beautiful pictorial calendars. Ask for free terms and sample set. The Art Publishing Syndicate, 12 Armenian Street, Calcutta. (13542)

Wanted Sole-Agents to represent us in C. P., Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Madras and Bombay for the sale of 'Tatanagar' Cold Start Crude Oil Engines manufactured by J. E M. Co., Tatanagar. For details correspond with Sole Agents. The Machinery Marketing Co., 99, Railway Road, Lahore. (13561)

Public Notices

NOTICE

ELEVENTH JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION

to be held at Srinagar from 2nd Sept. to 3rd Oct., 1940

Wonderful display of Kashmir Arts, Crafts and natural resources, beautifully housed within a brief compass, with vocal and instrumental music on Bandstand amidst Parks and Illuminations, refreshments and amusements.

SECRETARY,

Exhibition Committee.

(3074)

Auction Sales

BUNGALOW NO. 39-F, 35-G, AND 1-G IN MODEL TOWN (LAHORE).

The above double storied buildings centrally situated near Club Building and Mall with land 2 kanals, 4 kanals and 6 kanals respectively will be auctioned in the Club premises Model Town on 6th October, 1940 from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Minimum reserve price of these is Rs. 9,000; 11,000 and 15,000 respectively. One-fourth price will be payable at spot. Balance within a week. Sale subject to approval. Purchasers will have to become members of the Society by paying Rs. 100|-. Other conditions will be announced at the time of auction.

(3183)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 9th August, 1940.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL :—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve liability of shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,62,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		91,80,28,000
Loans against securities per contra		.....
Acceptances for Constituents		15,000
Sundries		55,49,000
	RUPEES	103,60,92,000
ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—		
Government securities	43,92,07,000	
Other Authorised Investments	97,94,000	44,90,01,000
ADVANCES :—		
Loans	7,45,11,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	30,86,72,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,88,43,000	42,20,26,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		15,000
Dead Stock		1,84,11,000
Sundries		46,70,000
Bullion		.....
CASH :—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	12,46,49,000	
Balances with other Banks	1,73,20,000	14,19,69,000
	RUPEES	103,60,92,000

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 16

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 13 1/8

LONDON SEEDS

London. Aug 16

Rozario Santa Fe ..... unquoted
Barletta Russo ..... unoffered
South Australian shipments fob Aug/Sept quoted 26/9

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York : August 17.

Previous closing 9.22
To-day's opening 9.24
Difference .....+2
To-day's closing 9.19
Difference .....—3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940 .....Rs. 173
Broach April/May 1941 .....Rs. 189

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool : August 17.

Previous closing 7.63
To-day's opening .....Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : August 17.

New York cotton showed slightly better tendency following scattered trade calling, but with operators generally adopting waiting attitude, movements were small. The trading in October began at 9.24, i.e. 2 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on local and trade buying, but thereafter reactionary trend developed on increased liquidation and outside offerings with October finally closing at 9.19.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

October (9.27/26) 9.24/24
December (9.25/25) 9.20/19
March (9.12/12) 9.09/09

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London : August 17.

Castorseeds Aug/Sept (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted) Unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Aug/Sept (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee September (£32 1/2) Closed
Lightning September (£29) £29

RUBBER

Spot (13 1/16d paid and buyers) Closed
Forward Oct/Dec (13 1/16d buyers) Closed

METALS.

Tin (£263 buyers; £263 1/4 sellers. Steady) Closed.
Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) 123 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : August 17.

Previous closing 4.02 1/4
To-day's opening 4.02

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : August 17.

Previous closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing ..... 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London : August 17.

T T London on Paris not quoted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York : August 17.

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 45 1/8) dol 44 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 1/2) Unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/2) dol 50 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 116) Unquoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London : August 17.

The following cable was received from London :—

Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London : August 17.

Spot (23 1/2d) Closed
Forward (22 15/16d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London : August 17.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London : August 17.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1/6) 1/6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/2 to 0-4) 0-3 1/2 to 0-4
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug 17

	CORRESPONDING Season to-date	This Season week	Season to-date	This Week 1939.
			1938-39	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	217	105	380	135
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	205	89	232	177
Exports from U. S. Ports	35	15	124	52
Of which to Japan	3	2	11	4
Of which to China	nil	—	1	0
Of which to Great Britain	24	10	28	14
Of which to Germany	—	—	27	10
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	2,480	—	2,007
Stocks at U. S. interior towns	—	1,906	—	2,415
World's visible supply	—	—	—	6,665
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	4,825
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	345	118
Receipts at U. S. ports	148	78	214	104

Certificated Stocks 10,000 bales.
N. B. All in bales 000's omitted.

DULL WEEK IN COTTON MARKETS

Bombay, Aug 15

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report :—

We have had another very quiet week in the cotton markets. In the American markets business continues on a very small scale and daily fluctuations are within narrow limits. The announcement at the end of last week of the conditions for the Loan during this season was stated to be a disappointment to many growers, but the market did not behave as if that were the case. Some people in this world are never satisfied. Growing conditions in America are still patchy, and in view of the weather which has been experienced in the earlier part of the summer, a large outturn per acre is unlikely. During the last few days the stock market in Wall Street has been lower, traders awaiting the results of the aerial German Blitzkrieg on England, and consequently traders in the cotton market have been adopting cautious tactics. So far as we can gather at this distance the Germans appear to have come off second best. The War in Europe seems to be slowly turning in England's favour. Little change in values in New York appear likely in the near future. The Liverpool market has been steady for Americans and strong in the Egyptian section, but here again trading has been on a small scale.

In Bombay we have had another dull week. Trading continues on a very small scale. Many traders have been apprehensive about the political situation in the Far East but on the other hand it is reported that considerable Japanese tonnage is on its way to Bombay to take away cotton. Rumourmongers also have been busy spreading stupid reports. On the contrary, whilst aerial battles were raging yesterday the British Parliament was calmly discussing the Indian problem. Exporters in Bombay have had a quiet week and there has been little doing in the spot market. During the last fortnight there has been more business passing in the cloth market, to which confidence seems to be slowly returning. Cloth prices are low and in our opinion ought soon to improve.

Further heavy Monsoon rains have fallen during the last few days. Most of this has been received in coastal areas but heavy rain has also been experienced in the central parts of the country. In some districts crop prospects have improved but in Berars and particularly in Central Provinces there has been too much rain and cotton prospects there at the moment certainly are poor. In many districts the plants have been suffering from want of sunshine.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES :—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

Liverpool : Good demand trade calling, all day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 16

October 9.22
December 9.18
January 9.09
Middling Spot 9.92

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 16

October 9.26
December 9.22
January 9.10
Middling Spot 9.85

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 16

11 a.m. ranges. Noon call

October 9.27/9.26 9.28
December 9.25/9.25 9.24
March 9.12/9.12 9.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 16

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 18,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent ..... nil
Day's exports to China and Japan 2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 16

August 7.90
September 7.74
October 7.63
November 7.51
December 7.40
January 7.29
February 7.22
March 7.15
April 7.08
May 7.02
June 6.96
July 6.90
August 6.85
Middling Spot 8.19

11 a.m QUOTATION

October 7.53
January 7.21

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 16

Spot 23 1/2
Forward 22 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Aug 16

T T London on :—

New York ..... 4 02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid 37.70
Montreal ..... 4.43 to 4.47
Berne 17.65/17.75
Stockholm 16.85/16.95

U. S. And Britain:

WILLKIE'S TWO VOICES

Supports Roosevelt Policy And Accuses Him Too: Republican Slogan

ELWOOD (Indiana), August 17.

Mr. Willkie, in a speech accepting nomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, said: "We must honestly face our relationship with Great Britain. We must admit that the loss of the British Fleet would greatly weaken our defence. If the British Fleet were lost or captured the Atlantic might be dominated by Germany, controlling in that event most of the ships and shipbuilding facilities in Europe.

This would be a calamity for us. We might be exposed to attack on the Atlantic. Our defence would be weakened until we could build a navy and an air force strong enough to defend both coasts. Also our foreign trade would be profoundly affected. That trade is vital to our prosperity, but if we had to trade with a Europe dominated by the present German trade policies, we might have to change our methods to some Totalitarian form. This is the prospect any lover of Democracy must view with consternation.

The President of the United States recently said: "We will extend to the opponents of force material resources of this nation. At the same time we will harness the use of those resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equipment and training equal to our task in any emergency and for every defence."

I should like to state I am in agreement with those two principles as I understand them and I do not understand them as implying military involvement in the present hostilities. I am glad to pledge my wholehearted support to the President in whatever action he may take in accordance with these principles.

I trust I have made it plain that in defence of America and our liberties I should not hesitate to stand for war. But I believe it is the first duty of the President to try to maintain peace. President Roosevelt has not done this. He has courted war for which the country is hopelessly unprepared and which it emphatically does not want. He has recently meddled in the affairs of Europe. He has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give."

After accusing President Roosevelt of not confiding in the United States people while being quick to tell other nations what to do, Mr. Willkie continued: "As President I plan to reverse both these policies. I should threaten foreign Governments only when our country is threatened by them and when I am ready to act."—

TRAGEDY OF FRANCE

"We have been sitting as spectators of a great tragedy. The French people were just as brave and intelligent as the Germans. Yet the Germans crushed France like an eggshell. The fault lay with France herself. She believed in forms of Democracy and the idea of freedom, but failed to put them to use. In this tragedy let us find a lesson."

Towards the end of his speech Mr. Willkie stated that when Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister he made no "sugar-coated promises" and added: "Mr. Churchill said: 'I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.' Those harsh words were brave words, yet if England lives it will be because

(Continued on page 22)

NAZI AIR ATTACK ON ENGLAND SLACKENS

No Raids For 12 Hours: British Bombers Work Havoc In Germany: Leuna Works Ablaze: Attacks On New Objectives

LONDON, August 17.

"NO ENEMY ATTACKS WERE MADE IN THIS COUNTRY FOR TWELVE HOURS FROM SUNRISE TO-DAY," STATES AN AIR MINISTRY "COMMUNIQUE."

IT ALSO STATES WIDESPREAD ATTACKS ON NEW OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY WERE CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY LAST NIGHT BY AIR FORCE BOMBERS SQUADRONS.

RAIDS ON GERMANY

"These attacks on new objectives in Germany included a hydrogenation plant at Leuna, a Benzine refinery at Bohlen, the Zeiss works at Jena, Messerschmidt works at Augsburg, aircraft stores north of Weimar. The Junkers assembly plant at Bernburg and an aeroplane factory at Frankfurt were again attacked.

Railways in the Ruhr and aerodromes in Germany and the occupied territory were bombed. Three of our aircraft have not returned from these operations.

A Hudson aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked and damaged an anti-aircraft ship in the Stavanger Fjord.

LEUNA WORKS ABLAZE

Oil storage tanks were left ablaze and pilots saw bombs fall on compressors, states the Air Ministry News Service, describing the attack on Leuna plant. By the time the attack had been in progress for an hour hundreds of bombs had been dropped and almost the whole of the 2,000 yards along which the mainplant extends, were marked by a chain of fires from which dense columns of smoke were arising. The works normally produce 400,000 metric tons of oil yearly and its importance is indicated by the e[illegible]e and determined resistance of the ground defences.

Nazi Attack Slackens

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security "communique" states:—"Enemy activity over this country last night was not on a heavy scale. Bombs were dropped on South Wales. Some damage was done to property and a few casualties were caused.

Bombs were also dropped on South-eastern and South-western England. A few persons were injured when some houses were damaged in a town in South-Western England; otherwise, very little damage was caused.

"An enemy bomber was shot down by anti-aircraft guns in the Channel early this morning".

PARACHUTES DROPPED

More German parachutes were dropped last night. Policeman saw one of a group which came down in a small town in the Midlands as it was falling. In North-west England they created good humoured excitement. A woman stated that they make nice cheap silk nightdresses at the expense of Hitler. Between ten and twenty were found in rural areas. They were first observed floating inwards from the sea and were fired upon by the Home Guard.

S. E. DISTRICT BOMBED

Seven dive bombers out of 30 attacking a south-east district during yesterday afternoon were shot down during a spectacular coastal battle.

Hurricanes and Spitfires dashed into a furious air melee and fought above a scene of bursting bombs, flames and smoke.

ACCORDING TO THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE, NOT ONE OF THE ENEMY FORMATION WHICH ATTACKED CROYDON ON THURSDAY RETURNED TO GERMANY.

To-day's attacks were mainly concentrated on south-east England. Forces of up to 150 enemy aircraft were engaged on individual raids, several attacks being directed against R. A. F. aerodromes.

In the south-east not only was a church wrecked but a mission hall cut in two.

A number of delayed action bombs were dropped.

A bomb which dropped in a south-west suburb of London wrecked a row of cottages and killed an elderly woman.

According to an eye-witness about a score of bombs were dropped and eight injured people were taken to hospital.

Seventy-one German aircraft were destroyed yesterday.

Eighteen British fighters were lost but the pilots of ten are safe.

BOMBS DROPPED IN DISTS.

These figures are contained in a communique issued by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security stating, "On several occasions during yesterday evening waves of enemy aircraft crossed our coasts but most of them were scattered over a wide area and dropped bombs at many points in country districts of Hertfordshire, Essex, Surrey, Hampshire and Oxfordshire. Little damage was done. Some people were injured but reports hitherto received indicate that the number of killed is small.

A deliberate attack was made on the residential town of Eastbourne where damage was caused and several persons fatally injured.

Casualties including some

(Continued on page 22)

MORE BOMBERS CAMPAIGN

LONDON, August 17.

Views in favour of manufacturing more bombers than fighters have been expressed by several experts in the London press this morning.

"The Daily Mail" supports this view.

Lord Trenchard is the Prime mover in the campaign for more attention to the production of bombing planes with a view to carrying the offensive into enemy territory instead of devoting attention merely to the defensive. —Reuter.

Dangerous For Shipping

LONDON, August 17.

The Admiralty notify that the following areas are dangerous to shipping:—

Firstly, waters in the English Channel to eastward of a line drawn from Bishops Rock light latitude 49 degrees 52 minutes, north longitude 6 degrees 27 minutes; west to Chaussee de Sein latitude 48 degrees 3.4 minutes, north longitude 5 degrees 5 minutes west approximately.

Secondly, all waters in the Bay of Biscay lying eastward of a line drawn from Chaussee de Sein to Le Socoa light latitude 43 degrees 23.7 minutes north, longitude 1 degree 41.2 minutes west.

Masters of vessels bound to or from British ports in the English Channel should apply for routing instructions to the Naval Control Service Officer if in a British port or to the British Consul if in a foreign port. Any vessels disregarding the terms of this notice do so at their peril.—Reuter.

MORE PLANES OVER SWITZERLAND

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The Swiss Telegraph Agency reports that more planes were over Swiss territory last night.—Reuter.

First Nazi Raid On London

LONDON, Aug. 16.

London was raided for the first time to-night when heavy enemy planes dropped bombs on a south-western suburb. Several people were killed when houses, a club, two stores and a garage were either demolished or badly damaged.

There were terrific air battles over the Thames Estuary when other bombers attacked in that region.

One of the biggest rush hour hold ups London has ever known followed the raid.

Thousands of city workers formed queues at bus stops and underground stations and many returned to find their homes damaged.

SOUTH CHINA COAST BLOCKADE

TOKYO, Aug. 17.

"In order to tighten the blockade along the South China Coast Japanese naval forces have completely occupied Hsiachwan, one of a pair of islands off the delta of the West River", says a Japanese naval dispatch quoted by the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

SINKING OF TWO DESTROYERS

ATHENS, August 17.

The reports that two Greek destroyers had been bombed early yesterday while 'en route' to Tinos to escort pilgrim ships back to the mainland are denied in well-informed Greek circles.—Reuter.

(See Page 14).

BULGARIA ACCEPTS INVITATION

SOFIA, Aug. 17.

The Cabinet has accepted an invitation to a meeting at Craiova on August 19.—Reuter.

Japanese Concentra tion Near Indo-China Border

Large Number Of Warships Stand By

NIPPON'S WARSHIPS ENTER INDO-CHINESE TERRITORIAL WATERS: FRENCH BLOW UP BRIDGEHEADS & HIGHWAYS

SHANGHAI, August 17.

Japanese troops are concentrating in Channankwan area in the Kwangsi province bordering on French Indo-China according to Chinese reports received here.

The reports added that the French had blown up all important bridgeheads and highways along the frontier.

It is stated that a large number of Japanese warships are now in Indo-China territorial waters.—Reuter.

Japan Wants Control Over Whole International Settlement

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.

An official Japanese spokesman stated that the agreement reached at the meeting of foreign military commanders was "purely tentative".

The spokesman added that Japanese military authorities considered that defence of the International Settlement as a whole should be taken over by the Japanese. Any objection to the agreement on the part of the Japanese commander at Shanghai would be supported by Tokio.

The Shanghai Municipal Council had decided to support the agreement but reserved the right to give full consideration to any counter proposals from Japan made through the Defence Committee.—Reuter.

German Planes Over Sweden

Swedish Steamer Torpedoed: Survivors Landed At English Port

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17.

Foreign aircraft flew over Swedish territory several times yesterday. Swedish fighter planes went up and anti-aircraft guns opened fire.

One German bomber was seen over the district of Vinga on the west coast but disappeared when fighter planes went up.

Another German bomber flying over the Landskrona region in southern Sweden turned back after warning fire from anti-aircraft guns. Two foreign planes flew over Stroemstad on the west coast.

Twenty seven survivors of the Swedish steamer "Artos" torpedoed by a U-boat when homeward bounded landed at a north-west England port.

The survivors state that the ship was attacked in broad daylight and the ship's identity could not possibly be mistaken.

SUCCESSOR TO LATE MYSORE RULER

Viceroy Approves Of Jayachamaraja

BANGALORE, Aug. 17.

The Associated Press reliably learns that approval has been obtained of His Excellency the Crown Representative recognising Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Yuvaraja of Mysore, as successor, with full ruling powers, to the late Highness.

Arrangements, it is understood, will be taken in hand for the installation ceremony as early as possible.

It is understood September 8 has been provisionally fixed as the date when Prince Jayachamaraja Wadiyar will worship the Mysore Throne and take seat.—A. P.

Stage Of Political Transition Extended

Thailand National Assembly's Decision

BANGKOK, Aug. 17.

The final phase in Thailand's evolution as a democratic state has been postponed by a decision of the National Assembly, which by a large majority passed a resolution extending the present stage of transition from absolute monarchy by ten years from 1942.

During this period half the members of the Assembly will be elected by the people and the other half appointed by Government. The mover of the resolution said that the people were not yet sufficiently educated for full democracy.—Reuter.

British Munition Orders In U. S. Being Accelerated

NEW YORK, August 17.

British munitions orders in the United States are being constantly accelerated, declared a spokesman of the British Purchasing Commission who added that loss in shipments to England was infinitesimal. Whereas contracts of last October are being placed at the rate of five daily. The average daily rate was now 24 to 40.

The machine tool industry was performing miracles in meeting the British Governments demands. —Reuter.

IMPERIAL WAR RESOURCES CONFERENCE

SIMLA, August 17.

It is understood that Australia intends to send four delegates to the Imperial War Resources Conference meeting in Delhi in October, and that South Africa will probably send two.

The numbers of the delegations from the other Empire countries attending the Conference have not yet been finally decided.

No decision has yet been reached as to who will lead the India delegation, but it is expected that an announcement will be made shortly.

It is learnt that the arrangements for the conference are being made with a view to the first session taking place on October 25.—A. P.

De Gaulle's Rejoinder To Petain's Piffle

Intolerable Regime Imposed By Abominable Armistice

Enemy Conducts Economic Pillage And Using Forced Labour: Organised Corruption Of French Mind

LONDON, August 16.

Replying to Marshal Petain's broadcast General de Gaulle, leader of the army of all free Frenchmen, in a broadcast tonight said:—

"The French nation sees that the war is by no means lost".

Noticing that Marshal Petain had referred to the obstacles which he was encountering General de Gaulle observed "Though he himself cannot surmount these obstacles he has invited the French nation to swallow them".

General de Gaulle added that the material and moral regime imposed on France by the abominable armistices were intolerable.

The occupation of two-thirds of her territory and the threat hanging over the other third were sufficient to prevent national life.

The enemy was aggravating disorganisation by economic pillage, forcing labour of people, artificially creating separatism and corrupting the French mind by treacherous newspapers and broadcasts.

Excuses put forward by Petain for capitulation were worth nothing.

"If the French armies were surprised by mechanical war it is because they had been badly prepared for it and one day I will give some important details about it.

There is nothing for France but ruin and misery so long as the enemy was on her soil and so long as those who collaborated with the enemy remained in what they called power".—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND'S PROPOSED GIFT TO BRITAIN

£1,00,000 To Be Subscribed For Purchase Of Planes

AUCKLAND, Aug. 17.

The Government has agreed to provide sterling to enable New Zealanders to subscribe a hundred-thousand New Zealands, pounds, which are equivalent to about 80,000 English sterling, for the purchase of aeroplanes as a gift to Britain in the acknowledgment of the prowess of the R. A. F.

Mr. Nash, Minister of Finance, making the announcement suggests that any amount above a hundred-thousand should be devoted to the Empire Air Scheme. —Reuter.

MACKENZIE KING TO MEET ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

President Roosevelt who is aboard the special train taking him to see army manoeuvres in the northern part of New-York State announced that Mr. Mackenzie King is dining with him to-day at Ogdensburg in New York state.

The meeting, it is understood, will be connected with conversations between the United States and Canada regarding the defence of the Western Hemisphere. —Reuter.

DEATH, ONLY PENALTY ON CONVICTION

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.

The Eire Government made an order to-night authorising the setting up of special military courts to try persons charged with special scheduled offences.

The order provides for the death sentence as the only penalty on conviction. There will be no appeal from the sentence.—Reuter

Greek Freighters Sunk

Torpedoed On Way From America To Africa: 10 Reported Killed

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The shipping journal "Maritime Register" reports that the Greek freighters "Theis" and "Naftolis" were torpedoed and sunk while 'en route' from South America to Africa.

Nine persons were lost in the "Theis" and one in "Naftolis."

Convoy Ships Bombed

Twenty-four bombs, eye-witnesses declare, were dropped on a convoy bringing the wounded in the torpedoing of the Greek steamer "Helle" from Tinos to Piracus according to a message from the Greek frontier.

The convoy consisted of six ships escorted by two torpedo boats. and besides the wounded the ships carried pilgrims back from their visit to the island shrine.

It is declared that six bombs fell near the Greek steamer "Frinton" when she was attacked off Crete. The message adds that although events of the past 36 hours are not likely to shake Greek neutrality, there is a feeling and bitterness in the country at the torpedoing of the "Helle." —Reuter.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The Mackay Radio reports that the British steamer "Clan Macphee" (6,628 tons) was torpedoed some 700 miles west of the Hebrides on the northern shipping lane.—Reuter.

HEROES OF DUNKIRK

688 Names In List Of Honours And Awards

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Six hundred and eighty-eight names ranging from Vice-Admirals to deck hands have been announced in a list of honours and awards for good services in connection with the withdrawal of over 335,000 officers and men of the Allied armies from Dunkirk.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Vad 1, 1996
Muslim : Rajab 13, 1359
Parsi : Aspandarmad 18, 1309
Hightide : 00-01; 12-30
Lowtide : 5-53; 18-35
Sunrise : 6h. 21m.
Sunset : 7h. 5m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

G. T. PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of G. T. Past Students' Association a musical programme by Sjt. Rasik T. Vin, is arranged at G. T. High School, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

A.R.P. AT GHATKOPAR

At a public meeting in the Hindu Sabha Hall at Ghatkopar to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Pavri of the Safety First Association of India will deliver a lecture on A.R.P. in Gujarati.

B.P.C.C.'S URGENT MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1940, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICOS

The annual general meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at 311, Tardeo Road, Nana's Chowk, Grant Road.

G. T. BOARDING SCHOOL GATHERING

The annual social gathering of the Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School will be held at the hall of the institute, Gowalia Tank, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when Mr. Mahadeo Desai will be the chief guest.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, DADAR

A discourse on Sree Ramakrishna Leela-Prasanga (Life and Teachings of Sree Ramakrishna) in Marathi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar (opp. B.B. and C.I. Rly.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Death and After" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

[redacted]ENTS' UNION
[redacted]g of the Bhatia
[redacted]-day (Sunday)
[redacted]ll at Kar-
[redacted]orarji,
[redacted]tion, the annu[redacted]
for the year 1940 will be held in Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, commencing from to-day (Sunday) to Wednesday, 28th August, both days inclusive.

G.E.I. EMPLOYEES' CO-OPERATIVE

The 5th annual general meeting of the G. E. I.'s Employees' Co-operative Credit Society adjourned for want of quorum, will be held in the C. L. Boys' High School Building, Dadar, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) to transact the business on the agenda of the original meeting.

SANTA CRUZ JYOTI MITRA MANDAL

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Santa Cruz Jyoti Mitra Mandal will be held at Ratanbai Villa, opp. Podar High School to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Sri. Dhansukh N. Naik, of the Central Board, will address the Committee and speak on the activities of the Mandal.

ARYA SAMAJ MEETING

At Gopi Talao, Matunga to day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Pt. Sabhajit Sharma's public lecture on "Sacred Thread."

At Fort, Bora Bazar to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Pt. Padam Datt Arya's public lecture on "Sacred Thread."

At Kalbadevi Wadi, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) Pt. Vijay Shankarji's public lecture on "Process of Creation."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Invisible Stripes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Saint Takes Over" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Black Fury" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Saps At Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"My Favourite Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Anuradha" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNAL AWARD

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

"Anti-Communal Award Day" fixed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia and Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central), was observed in Bengal on Saturday. Meetings were held in Calcutta and other places to record protest against the Communal Award, where resolutions were adopted urging its abrogation.

A meeting was convened by the Congress Nationalist Party at the University Institute. Sir P. C. Ray and Dr. H. C. Mookerjee President of the all-India Conference of Indian Christians, were among the speakers.

Meetings were also held in Calcutta under the auspices of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha at Hazra Park, at which Mr. N. C. Chatterjee presided, and under the auspices of the Bengal Hindu Sabha at the Indian Association Hall, where Mr. B. C. Chatterjee presided.

The speakers at the meetings in Calcutta included Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea, M.L.A. (Central) and others.—United Press.

IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

A public meeting was held tonight at the Triplicane Beach in observance of the "Anti Communal Award Day", when a resolution was passed condemning the award as "unjust to the Hindus and detrimental to the national spirit of the country.—A. P.

Cricket

S. HEPTULLA IN FORM

The Tail Punish Parsi Bowling

[redacted]round conditions again interfered with cricket on Saturday. [redacted]wo-days' match, however, was [redacted]ed on the Islam Gymkhana [redacted]ound where the home team met [redacted]heir neighbours, the Parsi Gymkhana.

Batting first the Islam Gymkhana occupied the crease all but the entire day. The side was all out for 195. A poor start (one for 3), a recovery (two for 44) and then another fall away till the seventh wicket which fell with the hook showing 82. The eighth pair did good work and carried their side to 139. The last two partnership maintained the reputation of the tail, when the ninth association was dissolved the Islam Gymkhana stood with 176. The last pair travelled to 195.

S. Heptulla is apparently in form this season, as his innings yielded 51, J. S. Mobai (38), S. M. Kadri (37) and K. C. Ibrahim (34) were the other to do good scoring.

The Parsi Gymkhana had ten minutes to bat. They opened with J. K. Contractor and P. K. Nariman and had scored five between them when stumps were drawn.

PADAMASHALI YUVAK SANGH

The Second Anniversary of the Padamashali Yuvak Sangh was celebrated on Saturday at its newly acquired site at Naigaum Estate, Parel, the Mayor of Bombay, presiding.

Among those who attended the function and spoke on the occasion were Messrs. Nagindas Master and S. L. Silam, Leader and Deputy Leader respectively of the Congress Municipal Party, and Mr. N. C. N. Acharya.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee, the Mayor of Bombay complimented the Youngmen's Association on its efforts in the direction of literacy, and reform in the Community.

Mr. Narayanrao P. Punagapatla, one of the founders of the Sangh, gave an account of its activities.

Mr. Nagindas Master hoped that the youngmen would not lag behind in responding to the country's call, whenever it came. Mr. K. R. Naidu also spoke.

Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath proposed a vote of thanks.

The fucntion ended with the singing of Vande-Mataram.

PARSI STUDENT'S MURDER CASE

Police Officers' Evidence

MUSSOORIE, August 16.

Evidence for the prosecution of witnesses from New Delhi and Meerut was recorded at the resumed hearing of the St. Fidelis school murder case before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Mr. Fern, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Price, Inspector of Police, New Delhi, and Sgt. Bean gave evidence concerning the arrest of the accused in New Delhi, on receipt of instructions from Dehra Dun. Two witnesses from Meerut, drivers of taxis, related how they picked up Fordham and Gandhi, accused, when the latter met with an accident on Muzaffarnagar-Veejut Road on June 10.—A. P.

COCOANUT DAY CELEBRATION

Thousands Throng At Chowpatty: Mammoth Fair At Azad Maidan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thousands of Hindus went at early morning to Chowpaty for a plunge in the sea to celebrate the Narli Purnima or Shravani Purnima, which is one of the biggest Hindu festival of the season. As there was no rain to-day thousands of people of the city and the suburbs took advantage of the dry weather and went to the Azad Maidan to witness the Narli Purnima Fair which is usually held every year there.

The local trains from Virar to Church Gate and from Kalyan to Victoria Terminus were thronged with passengers who came in their thousands to enjoy the festival. The children enjoyed in merry go round while youths spent considerable cash in breaking cocoanuts and over other amusements. Free wrestling bouts were held at the Maidan. They were very much enjoyed by people.

Two kinds of ceremonies are held on Narli Purnima. Firstly, cocoanuts are thrown in sea, which was done in abundance at Chowpaty, Back Bay, Ballard Pier, Apollo Bunder, and Colaba. This is done to evoke Sea God's mercy for the people who are on voyage. Another ceremony performed this day, is the renewal of the sacred thread used by high cast Hindus. Either at home or in place, like the temples or Ghats old thread is thrown away and the new one is put on.

The banks and public offices were closed. There was such a rush of vehicular traffic that the police had to divert it to the other roads.

COCOANUT DAY FATALITY

The year's "Nariel Poornima" did not pass off uneventfully. Thackersey Narayanjee, a student of Mandvi aged 12, while having the sacred bath at Banganga was drowned in the morning. His body was taken out by the Gamdevi Police. The occasion is one when thousands of devotees take bath at Banganga. Later in the morning Chandrakant Amritlal Mehta, (23) a Junior B. A. student was run-over on the B. B. C. I. Railway line near the Churchgate station. His body was removed to the morgue.

A person while going for taking his sacred-bath at Chowpatty was relieved of Rs. 20. The incident was reported to the Lamington Road Police.

Three persons alleged to be running away with clothes of bathers were caught red-handed by the Gamdevi Police.

THE HINDUS THRONGING CHAWPATTI IN CELEBRATION OF THE COCOANUT DAY. HERE ARE SOME SEEN BREAKING COCOANUTS.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly filll in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 11th September, 1940, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

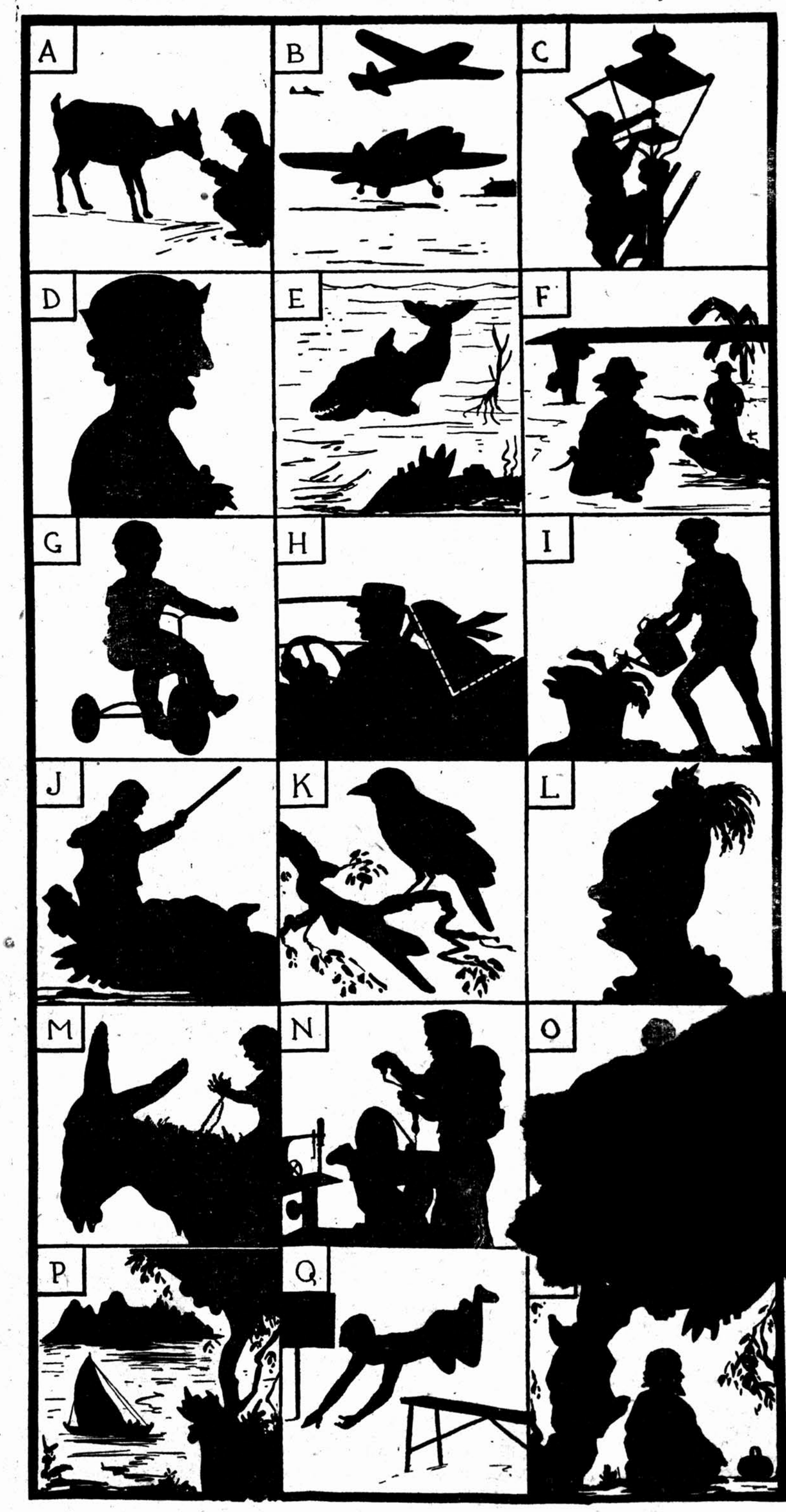
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 11th September, 1940, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

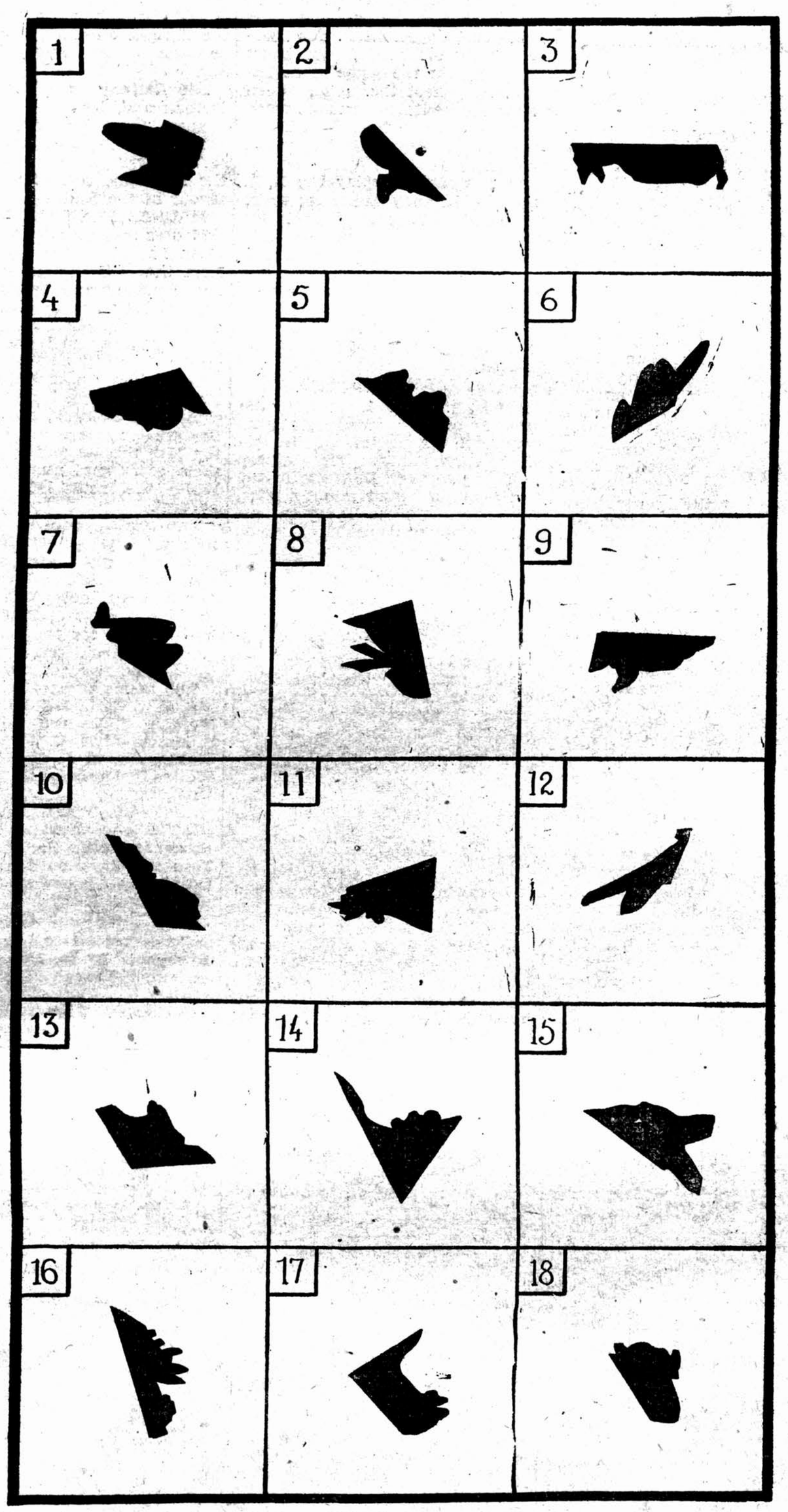
8. No responsibility is accepted for any mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.



CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
11th SEPT., 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

SILHOUTTE COMPETITION

18/8/40.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY.

POONA RACES

Patel's Day Out At Poona

Saddles Four Winners And Three Runners-Up

TREBLE POOL OF Rs. 7,290 CARRIED OVER

Patel, the popular trainer, had the unique distinction of saddling four winners and three placed horses in a card of nine events provided for the Second Day of the Summer Meeting. But for Patel's nominees obliging, punters would have fared rather badly. All his winners, except Jambal, were even money favourites, which justified the unbounded confidence the public placed in his horses. Britt had his usual daily double—a matter of routine with him.

* * * *

Proceedings for the day opened in slight drizzle. Dark clouds were constantly threatening to burst, to spoil a good afternoon's sport. But fortunately, it did not rain much.

* * * *

The opening event, the Lohagaon Plate was annexed by Patel's neglected candidate, Jambal, at 13 to 1 fluke. I had tipped it in my selections for a likely second. But it won outright with a consummate ease by 2 1|2 lengths ably piloted by Bellai. From the bend, it took a quick lead of six or seven lengths with Tharwath and Full Moon following. Full Moon from the outside finished strongly to place third a length behind Tharwath. The favourites Shanghai and Hampstead finished in the nick.

* * * *

Punters backed Khar in the Sirur Plate Div. II to the exclusion of almost all the other animals and Evans had to try his best to steel the animal to victory. Britt on the Kashmir candidate Prominent was a constant danger to the favourite but Khar however prevailed to snatch the verdict even though by a slender margin of a head. Four lengths and three lengths behind finished Fairy Queen and Fable respectively Orange Flower and Respite caused much amusement by finishing the course trailing fifty to sixty lengths behind.

* * * *

Philderer and Pomp commanded a good following in the Sirur Plate Div. I, the latter probably because Britt was on it. But none of them figured on the board. The winner turned out to be Lion Tamer and Rose of Dewas from the Kolhapur bracket which incidentally paid a sensational dividend of Rs. 285 for a place. Patel's charge Dilkush ran third, though his stable mate Captain Blood was better fancied.

* * * *

Britt opened his account for the day by steering to victory the even money favourite Mona Liza in the Childwickbury Handicap over a distance of nine furlongs. Talk and Night Alarm occupied the minor berths.

* * * *

Jadhav, that versatile young Indian jockey who is usually associated with staggering dividends, kept his reputation by piloting the 14 to 1, Master Mint in the Brisbane Plate. Appenzell the favourite could only find a second place a length behind the winner in spite of Britt's efforts. Mukama, that big Australian gelding owned by a Calcutta Patron finished third paying Rs. 91 for place.

* * * *

Light showers fell at this stage and punters dreaded a heavy downpour. But luckily it was only a passing cloud. The Kashmir candidate Limelight started first favourite 2 to 1 on and it was a shock it did not justify the confidence of the public. It was nowhere in the picture and ran a miserable race. Raymond's Eager Tit, at 14 to 1 won comfortably by a length, though Mazarim made a late challenge.

* * * *

To compensate for the initial reverses. Britt on Can You, proved he can, by winning the Lohagaon Plate Div. II from Nalini and Spitfire. Spitfire ran a great race really, and I think with an earlier challenge, it might have really figured first.

The Ascot Plate over a mile provided one of the keenest finishes of the day. Mark You, was installed first favourite; but he never figured in the picture. The young Kashmir Colt Mahboob with Marrable up defied a crushing opposition from Goolash and Kingsbury and ultimately snatched the laurels by a mere neck. Shanker made a remarkable attempt on Kingsbury but he could only find a third ranking paying Rs. 100 for place. With a bit of luck, I think he should have actually landed the spoils.

* * * *

The last event of the day was annexed by Seventh Heaven which saved much of punter's money though Chief Ruler from that bracket was the better fancied. On the whole, the exchanges for the day were even, thanks to Patel's candidates. The daily treble swelled to Rs. 7,290 and nobody being able to spot all the three legs, it has been carried over for the next day.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's JAMBAL 8/9, B. Bellai 1
Mr. Abdul Rehman's THARWATH 8/1, Mahmud Khan 2
A. I. C. Rahimtoola's FULL MOON 8/1 (cd. 8/5), Laloo 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's STARLIGHT 7/11, Dishan Singh 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length and neck.
Time: 1 min. 25 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 129 for win; Rs. 40, Rs. 81 and Rs. 48 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE SIRUR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. Donald G. Hill's KHAR 8/2, W. T. Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's PROMINENT 8/5, E. Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRY QUEEN 8/2, Burn 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FABLE 8/2, C. Adley 4
Not run: Kolhapur Pride 8/5, Masked Raider 8/5.
Won by head, 4 lengths and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 3/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 for places.
Winner trained by W. Evans.

THE SIRUR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs. F. A. Khairaz and P. A. de Avoine's LION TAMER 8/5, S. J. Meekings 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE OF DEWAS 8/5, S. J. Gill 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DILKUSH 8/5, Maxwell 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 8/5, Burn 4
Not run: Fakhr-ul-Mulk 8/5.
Won by 1 length, 1 length and 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 6 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 52 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 235 and Rs. 31 for places.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MONA LIZA 8/2, E. Britt 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's TALK 8/5 (cd. 8/3), M. Khan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's NIGHT ALARM 7/7, Faiz Mahomed 3
Mr. Ice's JEWEL 8/3, M. O'Neale 4
Not run: Terrace 9/2, Autoland 8/3, Cotys 7/9.
Won by 1 1/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths and 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 57 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE BRISBANE PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MASTER MINT 8/0, Jadhav 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's APPENZELL 8/8, Britt 2
Hon. Mr. R. Gujadhar's MUKAMA 8/7, Cook 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's LAM BETH WALK 7/11, Adley 4
Not run: Panna Prince 8/9, Side Hill 7/13, Jubilee Essex 7/4.
Won by 1 length, 1 length and 3 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 58 secs
Tote paid Rs. 145 for win; Rs. 45, Rs. 25 and Rs. 91 for places.
Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE MAGDALA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. G. Subbarow's EAGER TIT 8/11, J. W. Brace 1
Mr. R. S. Irani's MAZARIN 7/9, N. Whiteside 2
Mr. D. M. Mistry's SILVER ARMOUR 8/9 (cd. 8/4), K. Hasan 3
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Alimahomed Chotani's PRINCESS HILAL 7/11 (cd. 7/12), Evans 4
Not run: Black Magic 8/11, Redouble 7/9.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 length, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 17 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 136 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 44 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAN YOU 8/7, E. Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's NALINI II 8/9, H. Jones 2
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 8/3, J. W. Brace 3
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KING HILAL 7/9, Evans 4
Not run: White Flower 8/9.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 23 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's MAHBOOB 8/1, Marrable 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 8/3 (cd. 8/0), M. Khan 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY 7/7 (cd. 7/4), Shanker 3
Mr. Ravilal Shantidas's LE DUC 7/7 (cd. 7/8), Meekings 4
Not run: Saxicola 8/9, Cynagogue 8/4.
Tote paid Rs. 70 for win; Rs. 133, Rs. 99 and Rs. 100 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 10/0, T. Burn ...1
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 8/3, W. T. Evans 2
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's KANZALLAH 7/4, J. Rosen 3
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's GREAT STAR 7/7, S. J. Meekings 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 17 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 19 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

Madrasis Well Beaten

B. B. And C. I. Impress Soccer Fans

A little more was expected from the team sent by the Madras Football Association to compete in the Rovers Cup tournament. A large holiday crowd on Saturday were disappointed in their display, as they went down before the B. B. and C. I. Railway by five goals to two in the first round of the competition.

The visitors were not absolutely disgraced. They had in the side some individual cleverness, but as a team they were slow and far from being opportunists. The Railway on the other hand went heart and soul into the game from the start. They kept the game open and never hesitated to shoot when opportunity came their way. There were also the heavier side, which was an asset.

On Saturday's display the B. B. and C. I. Railway are going to be a proposition to some of the teams who are being tipped as this years' Cup winners. Yesterday's winners have got together a splendid side, the only weak spot is their goalkeeper, and if no change is made, Morgan will put the B. B. and C. I. out of the competition.

AN EARLY LEAD

The B. B. and C. I. got down the business of the game straightaway and had Madras in trouble in the early minutes. The Railway took lead through D. White in the fourth minute. Four minutes later, Sriramamoorthy in trying to effect a clearance miskicked, which gave McHugh possession, standing right in front of the goal, he made no mistake, he banged it past Sivaswami.

A dangerous raid was sent across by Madras and, if Gajapathy had got his head to a delightful pass from the right, Madras would have been one goal in arrears. Pressure by the South Indian side was shortlived and the Railway were again in opponents' area and wasted two good opportunities of making their position three-nil.

With the progress of the game, Madras appeared to be getting their feet, and one movement led up to their reducing the lead, Joseph scoring. It was a lucky goal, as Morgan, instead of getting to the ball with his hands, tried to kick clear, did this faultly, to see the ball roll in from under his boot.

The Railway crossed over and D. Smith was unlucky with a shot. At the other end, Madras had worse luck, as two shots, both from Gajapathy, which looked all over, point-giving efforts, just missed their objective, one grazing the upright on the wrong side and the other striking the crossbar.

The Railway were playing hard football and, leaving nothing to chance. They improved their position three minutes from the interval, McHugh netting to make the half time score four-one in favour of the Railway.

MADRAS FLATTER FALSELY

Madras made a spectacular start after half-time, they broke away from the kick-off and with some clever passing bettered all opposition and Gajapathy beat Morgan with a smart shot. Morgan's play in the Railway goal was not too good.

Both sides attacked in turn, Madras playing an improved game. The Railway, however, were the greater opportunists and in the 11th minute of the half saw them score goal number five, R. White, the inside left, doing the needful.

Two corners were wasted by the Railway. The winners fifth goal seemed to upset Madras and they appeared to fall off, resulting in the Railway doing the most of the attacking. The B. B. and C. I. were on top for the rest of the game but could not improve on their tally, five goals to two.

The teams were:—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY:— A. Morgan; J. Barnes and H. Desai; P. Mascarenhas, C. de Mellow and C. Muleneanx; L. Woodcock, D. White, D. McHugh, R. White and C. Clarke.

MADRAS FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION:—Sivaswami; Arnold and Sriramamoorthi, Seethapathi Rao; Yesu and Jagannathan; Danakoti, Gajapathy, Visvaswara Rao, Humphreys and Joseph.

To-day's Game

Cooperage:—4-30 p.m. Welch Regiment "B" vs. Times of India (Harwood League Second Division).

5-45 p.m. Mohammedan Sporting vs. Royal Air Force.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO WINDSORS

NASSAU, August 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor landed to-day. They were welcomed by enthusiastic crowds. The Duke was in the uniform of Major-General They left immediately for the Legislative Chambers for the Duke to take the oath.—Reuter.

Enforcing Civil Liability In Criminal Courts

HIGH COURT JUDGES CONDEMN PRACTICE: MAGISTRATES CRITICISED

The use made by litigants of the city criminal courts in collecting debts was once again condemned by the Bombay High Court, on Thursday.

In the course of a judgment, the Chief Justice, sitting on an Appellate Bench along with Mr. Justice Wassoodew, said that going to the criminal courts in order to enforce a civil liability was extremely common and frequently condemned by the High Court, Magistrates seemed to have encouraged the practice by frequently entertaining those complaints and imposing a fine, and bringing in a section of the Criminal Procedure Code that the fine, or a substantial part of it, could be paid to the complainant; thereby allowing complainants to use the Criminal Courts as a mere debt collecting agency—which was not the function they were supposed to fulfil.

The observation was made in an appeal by Mangaldas C. Patel against a sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, six months' imprisonment, imposed by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, on a charge of cheating, in the alternative criminal misappropriation, of Rs. 2,000 brought against Mangaldas by Abdullabhai Karamalli Versi. The Magistrate directed that should the fine be paid, Rs. 750 should be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

Government also applied for enhancement of the sentence.

The Appellate Bench confirmed the conviction, enhanced the sentence of two months' imprisonment to six months' imprisonment and set aside the sentence of fine. If the fine was paid, it was directed to be refunded.

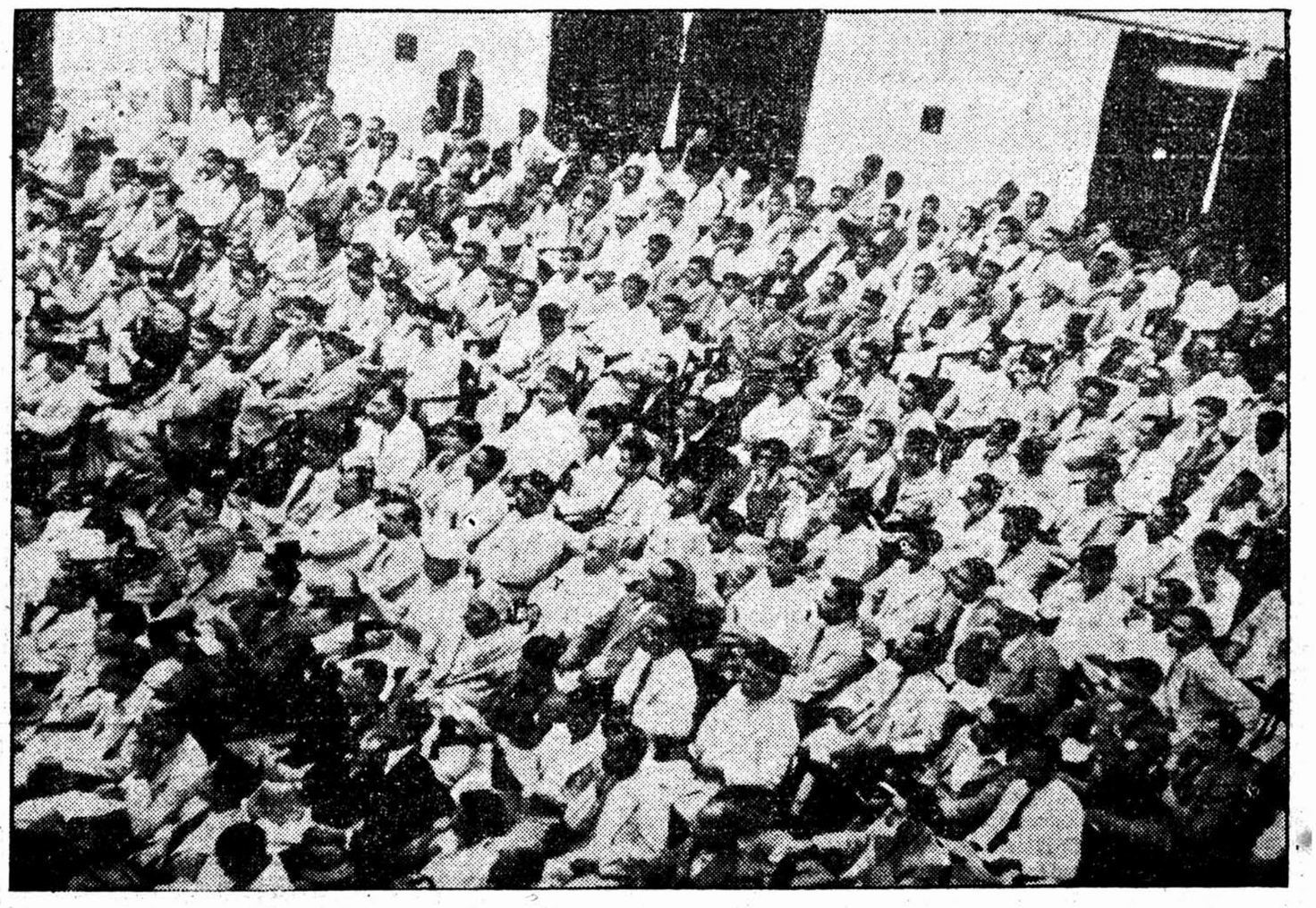
Aney To Meet Viceroy

YEOTMAL, August 17.

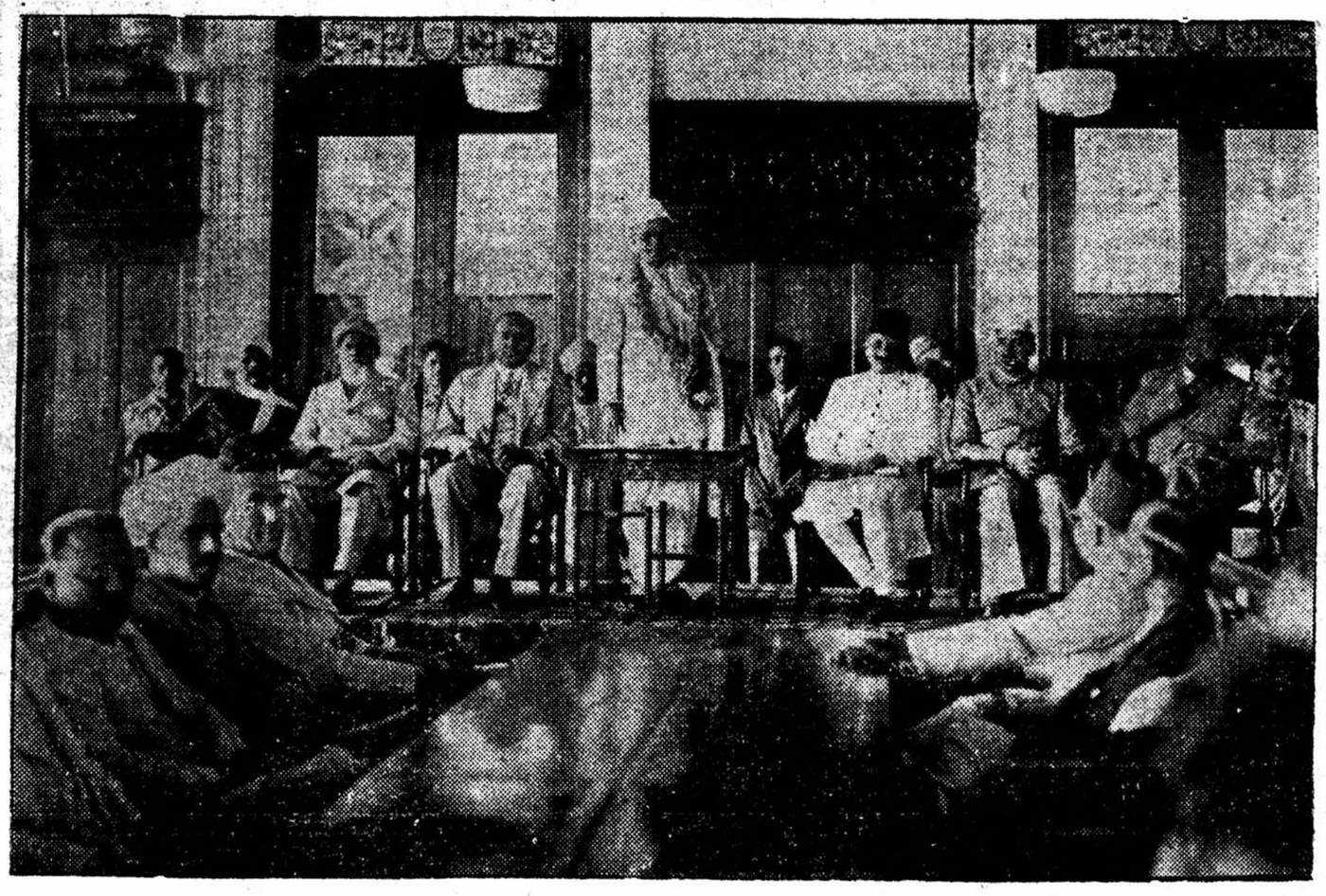
Mr. M. S. Aney has been invited for interview with the Viceroy at Delhi on August 20.—A. P.

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar left Madras this morning for Wardha to attend the meeting of the Working Committee.—A. P.



BOMBAY CONDOLES MYSORE RULER'S DEATH: A SECTION OF THE LARGE GATHERING AT THE COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL WHERE A CONDOLENCE MEETING WAS HELD ON FRIDAY IN MEMORY OF THE LATE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.



Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mayor of Madras, addressing the Conference of India, Burma and Ceylon Mayors at Madras.

Conduct Of British Soldiers In Bihar

Submit All Matters On Subject To Press Adviser

PATNA, August 17.

The "Searchlight", a Congress daily of Bihar has been served with notice by the local government under the Defence of India Rules requiring the paper to submit for scrutiny to the Special Press Adviser, Patna, for a period of three months, all references whether contained in the editorial or correspondence columns or in any statement, notice, news or comment, to the conduct of British soldiers in Bihar before being published.

The order will not apply to a report of proceedings in any Court.—A. P

The town and port of Bassein have been declared free from cholera from July 31.

2ND Great Week
HEAR THE ENCHANTING MUSIC BY MUKHTAR BEGUM
In Shree Bharatlaxmi's Devotional Epic....!
MATWALI-MEERA
With NISAR, KAMLA JHARIA, etc.,
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-45, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Mon. at 2 p.m.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Do not at all cost MISS to see this spicy scintillating social Musicomedy!
NEW THEATRES' BENGALI HIT!
RAJAT-JAYANTI
Starring IN BENGALI
BARUA, MENAKA, PAHARI, MOLINA,
MINERVA
TO-DAY AT 10 A.M.

OVER 50,000 MOTHERS HAVE ALREADY WEPT--WE WANT SOME MORE!
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
WOMAN
Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB.
Director: MEHBOOB
15th WEEK
AT
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Matinee Show at 1 p.m. To-day

QUIT ORDER FOLLOWS RELEASE ORDER

Defence Rules Take Its Daily Toll: More Arrests

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Six Labour and Congress workers, who had been arrested under the Defence of India Rules, were ordered to be released by the Police Magistrate at Alipore to-day.

Immediately on their release these persons were served with notices under the Defence of India Rules, directing them to quit the City of Calcutta and its suburbs, the Districts of Twenty-four Parganas, Hooghly and Howrah, the Asansol Sub-Division of Burdwan and the Sadar Sub-Division of Midnapur immediately.

The persons concerned are Khiroddas Gupta, Secretary of Barrackpore Labour Party, Gopal Bose, Secretary, Barrackpore Congress Committee, Binoy Dutt, ex-detenu and President, Barnagore Congress Committee, Amulya Ratan Ukil, Secretary, Kanchrapara Congress Committee, Tilakdhari Singh of Hajinagar, and Nanigopal Sen, ex-detenu.—Reuter.

INTERNED IN HIS RESIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

An order of internment under the Defence of India Rules has been served on Mr. K. M. Rao, Secretary of the "Left" Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Rao is asked not to go outside his residence beyond the limits set down in the order.—A. P.

AKOLA LABOUR LEADER JAILED

NAGPUR, Aug. 17.

Meshram, a labour leader of Akola, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Act. —United Press.

Congress Leader's Letter To Sind Premier

KARACHI, August 17.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, has addressed a communication to the Hon'ble Mir Bundehali Khan Talpur, Premier, on the question of classification of persons arrested under the Defence of India Act who are at present being treated as "C" class prisoners.

Mr. Sidhwa suggests that these prisoners should be treated as political prisoners and placed in "A" or "B" classes. He has reminded the Premier that in the Prison Reforms Committee it had been decided that the political prisoners should be treated as "A" or "B" class prisoners.—United Press.

Arrested For Third Time

PESHAWAR, August 17.

Khudabaksh of Peshawar City, who was arrested sometime ago, was released yesterday. He was taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules for alleged prejudicial activities.

Mushtaq Ahmed, Contractor, Peshawar Cantt, who had been arrested twice and let off on both occasions after trial, was arrested for the third time yesterday under Section 2 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

RUMANIA TO APPEASE BULGARIA

Silistia And Balchik To Be Ceded

BUCHAREST, Aug. 17.

It is understood that as a result of further negotiations with the Bulgarian Government on the Dobrudja issue the Rumanian Government has agreed to cede Silistia and Balchik.

The Bulgarian delegation is expected to arrive at Carioca next week for discussion of final terms for the cession of south Dobrudja. —Reuter.

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Headache	Neuralgia	Rheumatism	Debility
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Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

FUTILE ITALIAN RAID ON BERBERA

British Bombers Attack Enemy Concentrations

CAIRO, Aug. 17.

A "Communique" says:—

In British Somaliland our bombers attacked Zeila, an island nearby and Abadleh, concentrating on military targets and troop concentrations. Repeated reconnaissances were made over main roads in Somaliland.

Italian bombers attempted a raid on Berbera, but were intercepted by aircraft operated by French crew who succeeded in shooting down one of the enemy bombers and driving off others in the end.

FRENCH CREW IN ACTION

A "Communique" states:—"This is the first instance of active participation of French crews with the R. A. F. in this theatre of war. It is pointed out that hitherto French crews had carried out reconnaissances, but their valuable experience in aerial combats is now being successfully used and yesterday's operations over Berbera have shown French superiority over Italians.—Reuter.

Surprise British Attack On Italian Patrol

Four Killed And Five Captured

NAIROBI, Aug. 17.

A communique states: A patrol of our forward troops surprised an enemy patrol on the northern frontier district. Four enemy were killed and five captured. Our troops suffered no casualties.

During air reconnaissance in southern Abyssinia our aircraft secured direct hits on a motor transport and a camel convoy. —Reuter.

Italian Transport Concentration Bombed

ADEN, Aug. 17.

A communique announces that the R. A. F. bombing attack on Adadieh is believed to have considerably damaged transport concentration.

A successful bombing attack was carried out on Jigjiga aerodrome where several fires were started.

There was a heavy attack on buildings and aerodrome at Dessie, Abyssinia.

An enemy bomber was shot down in the sea in flames.

All our aircraft returned safely. —Reuter.

Distribution Of Indus Water

KARACHI, August 16.

In connection with the tussle between the Government of Sind and the Government of Punjab in regard to the distribution of the Indus water, the "United Press" is authoritatively informed that a Tribunal will be appointed by the Government of India to decide the issue.

The Tribunal will consist of three members one of whom will be a High Court Judge and others P. W. D. officers from neutral provinces.—United Press.

Rule Of New Thakore Of Rajkot Begins

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, August 17.

The investiture durbar of the Thakore Sahib Pradumansinghji, with full ruling powers took place to-day when Mr. Gibson, the Resident presented the 'kharita'. The Thakore Saheb replying affirmed his loyalty and that of his House to His Imperial Majesty and placed his entire personal and his State's resources at His Majesty's disposal. The Thakore Saheb also announced a contribution of Rs. 7,000 to the W. I. S. A. war plane fund.

An official 'kharita' was presented by the Resident at Huzur Bungalow to Thakore Saheb. The Thakore Saheb held a private darbar to which officers and prominent citizens were invited. Debts of Bhayats and cultivators were ordered to be written off to a large extent.

Ten prisoners were released. Aryuved Jivraj was released from State debts and a prize of Rs. 1,500 to Huzury Ismail.

Mediterranean Fleet At Work

Bombardment Of Bardia And Capuzza: Futile Italian Reprisal

LONDON, August 17.

An Admiralty "communique" states:—

The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean reports that British naval forces under his command consisting of battleships and cruisers this morning bombarded Bardia and Fort Capuzza in Libya and other military objectives in the vicinity. The fleet air arm aircraft were used for spotting during the bombardment and it is reported that many salvos hit the targets.

Following the bombardment the fleet was subjected to heavy bombing attacks by Italian aircraft. These caused no damage or casualties in the fleet. At least two enemy bombers were seen by the ships to fall into the sea shot down by fighter escort provided by the R. A. F.—Reuter.

RAID ON TOBRUK

A Cairo "communique" states that Tobruk Harbour was again raided by R. A. F. aircraft. Direct hits were registered on a naval oil tank and on submarine and naval jetties. Many hours later there was still evidence of fires caused by our bombers. Our aircraft continued to harass the enemy troop movements.—Reuter.

GURKHA'S GALLANTRY

SIMLA, August 17.

Mortally wounded by a bullet which passed through his chest and shattered his left arm, Rifleman Surbir Thapa, Second Gurkha Rifles, instead of calling for assistance continued to load and fire his rifle with his right hand using his useless left arm as a rest, until he was too weak to work the bolt.

This instance of gallantry and devotion to duty occurred at Razani, North-West Frontier, on July 15 when according to a communique, Surbir Thapa's platoon which was detailed to occupy a piquet position held by hostiles in strength came under heavy and sustained fire from close range. Surbir Thapa died shortly after the position was captured.

The Indian Order of Merit (Second Class) has been awarded to him posthumously. His widow, if any, is admitted to the pension of the Second Class of the order with effect from the date of his death.—A. P.

HOLLYWOOD GOSSIP

Rama Bai will play the part of a Hindu woman in "Susan and God" now being produced by M-G-M starring Joan Crawford, Fredric March and Constance Collier.... Georges Clemenceau may appear in a film Fox is planning to make based on the life of Andre Maginot.. .Walt Disney Incorporated now has a capitalization of seven million dollars (over 2 crores of rupees—a lot of pies for Mickey Mouse) . . .Talbot Mundy's novel, "Khyber Pass" will go into film production next month....

* * * *

Tommy Atkin's favourite is Hedy La Marr—followed by Deanna Durbin, Judy Garland, Joan Crawford, Dorothy Lamour and Olivia De Havilland—Mickey Rooney is the most popular male star followed by Spencer Tracy, Gary Cooper, Clark Cable.

This straw vote results from the requests for autographed pictures of movie stars by the forces overseas.

◆ ◆ ◆

Thirteen screen and stage names of bygone days have been brougnt back by W. S. Van Dyke to act in "I LOVE YOU AGAIN" at Metro. On the list are Julia Faye, Eve Novak, Maurice Costello, Rosemarry Theby, E. Mason Hopper, Pilo McCollogh, Larry Wheat, Fritzi Brunette, Cleo Ridgely, Carlyle Blackwell, Dorothy Phillips, Jean Acker and Gertrude Astre.

◆ ◆ ◆

Incidentally May McAvoy star of "Ben Hur" and other outstanding silent pictures is making a come-back at M-G-M....The new definition for Jitterbug is "Convulsion that made good" and now that the jitterbug has penetrated the four corners of the world.... A splinterbug contest was held at Milwaukee (U.S.A.) Government Service League's jambore recently. Splinterbug is a jitterbug without shoes....Exponents of this innovation claim dances in bare feet enable them to achieve ballet-like beauty in their jittery contortions.

◆ ◆ ◆

George Cukor will direct Katharine Hepburn in "Philadelphia Story" in which Katharine Hebburn is now scoring a great success as a stage vehicle. Cukor and Hepburn previously worked together in "Little Women" and "A Bill of Divorcement."

PANDIT OMKARNATH AS "SANT KABIR"

Film Corporation's Forthcoming Film

With the record of successful pictures like "Aulad," and "Tumhari Jeet" at the threshhold of their career, the Film Corporation of India Ltd. (Calcutta) have now launched on an ambitious production programme for the current year.

Foremost among the pictures already in hand is "Sadguru Kabir," which is well under way. It brings to the screen for the first time the life story of "Sant Kabir," one of the most popular and revered personalities of mediaeval India, whose efforts to harmonise the essential tenets of the Hindu and Muslim religions are remembered with gratitude by both the communities even today.

Special interest attaches to "Sadguru Kabir" as introducing to the film-public that great musician and classical singer, Pandit Omkarnathji whose appearance in the stellar role will be a screen-event of first-rate importance.

Husan Banu and Bimla Kumari in Bhavnani's "Premnagar," a forthcoming release.

NEWS FROM PRABHATNAGAR

Work Begins On "Sant Sakhu"

One of the many outstanding features of Mr. Shantaram's "Padosi" is expected to be the excellent music. All the songs of Jayshree Anis, Chandrakant, Balwant Singh and others were recorded this week. Mr. Shantaram has conceived original actions for the songs making them most effective and appealing. He has developed many important sequences with the use of homely music. Mr. Shantaram is carrying on the editing simultaneously with the shooting, with a view to satisfy the millions of Prabhat fans who are eagerly waiting for his picture.

The 'muhurt' ceremony of "Sant Sakhu", Messrs Damle and Fathelal's next vehicle, took place last week and work on the picture has started in right earnest. The picture is being produced in two versions in Marathi and Hindi. The fine cast is headed by Jayshree who will depict the role of Sakhu; besides, that experienced 'Admi' Modak, Mrs. Tukaram Gouri, Shanta Muzumdar and the little chip of a girl Sumitra who has captured the hearts of millions by her work in "Dyaneshwar", are all having important roles. Rehearsals have started this week.

REVIVAL OF INDIAN DANCING

Art Centre Of Orient

(From A Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

To what extent modern artists have developed the real hunger for reviving the technique and art of mythological and modern dancing and music will be ascertained with a critical study of the works to be presented shortly by the Art Centre of the Orient in Bombay and other cities.

The resources of Mr. Asoke Ray coupled with artistry of Mr. Mani Bardhan, along with able music direction of Mr. Ranji Guha, after a strenuous training, have enabled the Art centre to release a dance festival.

It may be recalled that for the last few years Mr. Bardhan with great hardship could gather in him the spirit of Hill dancing and have trained up other artists who would cater some masterpieces of 'Javanese' and 'Japanese' dances. Sm. Shibani Laha who has a distinct role to play in Indian dancing and Sm. Sunila Das Gupta whose melody of Vocal music has enthralled the radio world, it may be noted, are accompanying the troupe.

The special attraction of the interesting programme, it is learnt would centre round Mr. Bardhan, who would present his 'Shiva' and 'Somadeva' dances and 'Javanese Temple dance' and 'Pujarini' by Sm. Shibani.

Poona Gandhi Training College Closed

MUNICIPALITY DECIDES TO "AXE" SALARIES OF HIGHER PAID EMPLOYEES

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 16.

Two resolutions of a very drastic nature were adopted by the Poona City Municipality at its general body meeting held last evening, with Mr. R. L. Walvekar, the President, in chair.

The first resolution embodied Municipality's decision to close with effect from the next year its Gandhi Training College, opened by the Municipality itself only a couple of years back, with the object of having all its primary teachers trained. The College had been started through the efforts of Mr. P. K. Atre, the leader of the Congress Party in the Municipality, which was then in majority.

The resolution of the abolition of the College at yesterday's meeting was moved by Mr. Girma, who was secretary of the Congress Party, before he broke off along with over a dozen other members recently. It was stated, in favour of the resolution, that the College was a burden to the Municipality to the tune of Rs. 27,000 annually. The resolution was carried by 24 votes to 9, eight oppositionist members of the official Congress party now remaining in the Municipality.

The other resolution of importance related to the cut in the salaries of the highly paid officers of the municipality. It was proposed that the salaries of the municipal officers drawing over Rs. 100 monthly should be subjected to a graded cut since September 1, 1940. The cut proposed was 10 per cent. for salaries between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. 15 per cent. for those between Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, and 20 per cent. for salaries above Rs. 400 p.m. This resolution was carried without opposition, eight members of the official Congress party remaining neutral over the proposition.

Both these resolutions were moved, it was stated, with a view to make good the budget deficits and to make the both ends of the municipal treasury meet.

Viceroy Visits Ajanta Caves

HYDERABAD (Dn), Aug. 17.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow arrived from Poona in Jalgaon yesterday morning on a short visit to Aurangabad to see the Ajanta and Ellora caves and other historic monuments. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Sir Akbar Hydari, visited the Ajanta Caves yesterday. In the evening, Their Excellencies returned to the Nizam State Railway Hotel at Aurangabad To-day Their Excellencies visited the Ellora Caves. Their Excellencies will return to the hotel to-night.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-8-40

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA : August 17.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day :—

STATIONS.	Temperatures Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	76	0.0	49.7	—4.9
Calcutta	91	79	T	23.8	—7.4
Cuttack	82	76	0.1	45.9	+16.5
Ranchi	83	71	0.0	31.2	—1.3
Patna	91	82	0.0	24.4	—4.5
Gorakhpur	92	78	0.4	22.1	—6.8
Benares	90	80	0.0	16.8	—6.1
Allahabad	91	82	0.0	13.3	.....
Cawnpore	94	80	0.0	11.0	—8.6
Lucknow	90	79	0.3	21.2	—1.2
Jhansi	90	78	T	24.4	+1.7
Agra	91	79	0.1	13.1	—2.7
Bareilly	91	80	0.0	37.0	+11.4
Dehra Dun	83	73	1.4	42.0	—10.8
Delhi	92	84	0.0	15.0	—0.1
Ambala	95	79	0.0	18.0	+3.3
Ludhiana	97	81	0.0	16.8	+2.3
Lahore	97	83	0.0	6.9	—3.3
Sialkot	93	80	0.0	25.5	+10.0
Rawalpindi	94	77	0.0	18.2	+2.9
Lyallpur	96	81	0.1	1.9	—4.7
Multan	91	79	1.3	3.1	—0.8
Srinagar	89	66	T	6.3	+1.0
Peshawar	98	76	0.0	1.3	—2.0
Dera I. Khan	91	79	0.0	2.3	—1.9
Fort Sandeman	88	72	0.0	3.0	—1.2
Quetta	83	69	0.0	0.5	.....
Rangoon	85	78	0.6	57.3	+5.9
Khandwa	85	74	0.2	26.1	+8.7
Jubbulpore	82	72	0.4	37.4	+2.2
Nagpur	86	75	0.3	53.7	+24.8
BOMBAY	85	76	0.2	67.0	+15.8
Ratnagiri	81	75	1.3	74.6	+0.4
Ahmednagar	85	71	0.1	13.3	+3.5
Poona	80	71	0.1	11.0	—3.3
Sholapur	85	71	T	14.7	+3.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	71	T	14.2	—3.4
Bangalore	80	67	0.0	9.2	—0.7
Mysore	83	68	0.0	9.1	+2.5
Calicut	84	75	0.1	92.4	+17.7
Madras	92	80	0.0	7.3	—0.9
Shillong	77	63	0.6	37.5	—2.2
Darjeeling	70	57	T	63.3	—12.2
Simla	67	59	0.1	31.4	—3.9
Pachmarhi	73	68	0.43	61.7	+14.2
Kodaikanal	62	53	0.1	13.8	+1.0
Colombo	84	79	T	15.1	+0.1
Jacobabad	86	77	0.6	2.0	.....
Karachi	82	77	0.1	4.6	—0.4
Jaipur	86	78	T	17.7	+3.3
Ajmer	86	75	1.7	17.6	+4.4
Deesa	87	77	0.2	12.3	—3.9
Rajkot	85	75	0.1	17.5	—4.0
Ahmedabad	88	77	0.1	13.3	—7.9
Bhopal	81	73	T	35.1	.....
Akola	65	75	T	25.7	+7.1
Amraoti	85	74	0.0	29.8	+11.0
Indore	81	72	0.3	31.5	+11.3
Marmagoa	79	72	1.3	90.4	.....
Malegaon	85	73	0.0	9.3	—1.4
Mussoorie	67	58	0.1	62.4	+12.1
Mahableshwar	65	62	2.5	180.9	—18.3
Baroda	88	77	T	13.6	.....
Bahawalpur	95	78	0.2	2.5	—0.9
Belgaum	72	67	0.6	34.6	+3.6
Murree	69	60	0.3	27.1	+1.7
Cherrapunji	72	65	2.0	201.9	—48.5
Bijapur	84	70	0.0	7.3	+0.3
Dalhousie	72	62	0.2	44.9	+1.6
Khandala	...	...	2.3	147.2	.....
Mount Abu	72	66	0.2	20.3	—19.4
Ootacamund	63	53	0.1	19.7	+0.5
Jodhpur	92	79	T	6.8	—0.6

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA : August 17.

Monsoon has been strong in Konkan, active in the Punjab Hills, Southwest Punjab, Sind, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Malabar.

Fairly widespread rain also occurred in Orissa, local rain in Assam, United Provinces, Central India, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast, while a few falls are reported in Bengal, Bihar, Northeast Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning. Locally heavy rain is likely to occur in Central Provinces and extend to West Central India during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-8-40.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.006 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 0.5 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.3 degrees 0.5 above normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 204 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.96 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 68.36 inches

Weather remarks : Rain

SIMLA LOOKS TO WARDHA

(Continued from page 11)

every measure and if it is to be at the mercy of party rivalries etc. in the Legislature liable to be thrown out any moment, the strong, Government required for the war emergency would not be possible. According to Congress opinion this is not a correct reading of what the Congress has in mind, for it is only to ensure for the Government the strength and vitality it has asked for the Cabinet commanding the confidence of elected elements in the Central Legislature, instead of the present Council which is merely an irremovable Executive laying no claim to the confidence of the Legislature.

In this morning's issue "The Statesman" has pointed out Mr. Amery's misunderstanding and writes about the Congress proposal. "We see nothing rash or dangerous in such a war measure, but on the contrary to reject such a solution would savour of timid disastrous statesmanship unsuited to the times. A Coalition Government resting on the present Legislature is surely as reasonable a proposal as India is ever likely to see".

THE REAL ISSUE

Though Mr. Amery has sought to cloud the issue by raising imaginary legal and political difficulties about Responsible Government, the real issue is whether the Cabinet at the Centre should be one in whom the people have confidence like Mr. Churchill's National Government or the present irremovable Executive who do not represent the people.

KRISHNA MENON ON AMERY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, August 17.

Mr. Krishna Menon interviewed on the India debate said that Mr. Amery's speech clarifies the situation, if clarification were necessary. His view or analysis is that the issue in India is not between His Majesty's Government and Indian opposition as he calls it, but between the groups in India. This analysis shows that there is no departure from the traditional view of the British Government and it also makes clear that any formulation that may be made starts from wrong premises.

He categorically rejects the entirely practical suggestions of the National Congress with regard to National Government and insists on maintenance in law of the fact of autocratic bureaucracy which is the Government of India.

Mr. Amery has quite honestly explained Dominion Status and quotes Balfour's authority on the difference between status and function and how this will affect questions of defence and foreign policy even in India as a dominion.

This should set at rest the Pandits, who tell us that Dominion Status is higher than Independence.—Reuter.

AMERY'S TWO VOICES

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Interviewed by the 'United Press' on Mr. Amery's statement, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya said:

"Mr. Amery has apparently the knack of speaking with two voices. The tone of his Blackpool speech has changed in the Commons. Expectations in Simla that further statements will follow have only served to be fulfilled in the negative direction. Mr. Amery's National Government has evaporated into Viceroy's expansion of the Executive Council. He need not have hanged the Congress by giving it a bad name.

"The debate in the Commons has made it clear that England cannot afford a breakdown in India as Mr. Vernon Bartlett puts it. Sir Frederick Sykes admits that in India the response had not been whole-hearted."—United Press.

MALIK BARKAT ALI'S TRIBUTE TO AMERY

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

"I have not the least doubt that as far as the Muslims of India are concerned, the statement of Mr. Amery will help in removing many a suspicion and many a doubt which the halting British policy in the past had generated," observed Malik Barkat Ali, M.L.A. (Punjab) and member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of a statement on the India debate in the House of Commons.

"I am glad that the Muslim position, misunderstood by Sir Hugh O'Neil and many Congress leaders, has been so correctly understood by Mr. Amery".

Malik Barkat Ali welcomes Mr. Amery's pronouncement as "the first genuine attempt on the part of British statesmen to understand and appreciate the patriotism and sense of responsibility of the Muslims of India and I trust that that the spirit underlying the pronouncement will not be a vanishing idea, but will continue to inspire British statesmanship. It is only in this wise that a permanent bridge of friendship can be constructed between England and India."—A.P.

STATUS OF ENLARGED EXECUTIVE

Deccan Sabha Demands Modification

POONA, August 17.

At a meeting of the Council of the Deccan Sabha held to-day a resolution was passed demanding clarification and modification in several respects of the policy enunciated in the Viceregal declaration and particularly with regard to the definite time limit to be laid down for the declaration of Dominion Status in India after the war without indefinite postponement on the ground of difference among some section of Indian opinion.

The resolution also demanded that the contemplated enlargement of the Viceroy's Executive Council should be comprehensive enough to give representatives of Indian opinion a majority on that Council.

That the additional Indian members appointed to the Executive Council should, as far as possible, be selected out of the elected members of the Central Legislature.

That the Member-in-Charge of of the defence portfolio should be an Indian who possesses the confidence of the people and

That it should be the understood convention that the relations of the Viceroy to such an enlarged Executive Council should ordinarily be of a nature of a constitutional head and

That His Majesty's Government should accept any policy which is concurred in both by the Central Legislature and the enlarged Executive Council.

This Council also passed another resolution supporting the memorandum submitted by the Council of National Liberal Federation to H. E. the Viceroy on India's Defence and urged that effect be immediately given to its suggestion so as to enable India to be more self-sufficient in the matter of defence.—A. P.

NAZI AIR ATTACK ON ENGLAND

(Continued from page 13)

deaths to the service personnel were caused at R. A. F. aerodromes at one of which considerable damage was done to buildings.

Several bombs were dropped early in the morning in a town in Wales. Property was damaged and there were several casualties but none fatal.

STREETS MACHINE-GUNNED

LONDON, August 16.

Some of the fatal casualties in the South-Western suburb of London (mentioned in the Air Ministry "communique") occurred when a bomb hit a railway station booking office.

'Planes machine-gunned streets, breaking windows and dislodging roof tiles, but as nearly everybody had taken shelter nobody was hurt.

A hospital and a school were slightly damaged in another south-western suburb, where about 15 houses were also damaged, and one man was killed, and another seriously injured.

CITY WORKERS' RUDE SHOCK

Many city workers returning to their homes found them seriously damaged. In many streets houses had windows blown and furniture badly damaged.

Scores of bombs were dropped in a raid on a South-East coast town, but there were only a few fatal casualties. A Works was damaged and one man was killed. Three others were killed, when a bomb hit a stationary lorry under which they were sheltering. It is believed that two, possibly three, bombers were shot down into the sea in this raid.

RAID OVER THAMES ESTUARY

The evening's air raid was over south-eastern suburbs of London and the Thames Estuary.

An Air Ministry "communique" states: "Enemy air activity was on a small scale until midday, today, when a large force of bombers approached the south-east coast. Some of these came inland, but were intercepted by our fighters and turned back before reaching the outskirts of London.

The remainder entered the Thames Estuary and dropped bombs at several points on either side of the Estuary.

At Tilbury and Northfleet, some damage was done. A number of people were injured, of whom some were killed.

These aircraft were also heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns. A number of them passed round south-east side of London, but no bombs were dropped in this area.

Early in the afternoon attack was made at several points on the south coast.

Bombs were dropped on the Isle of Wight, causing a little damage and an R.A.F. aerodrome was attacked.

Later a large force of enemy aircraft again entered the Thames Estuary. Some of these dropped bombs in south-western suburbs of London.

A station was hit and shops and houses damaged. Reports hitherto received indicate that a small number of people were injured, some fatally.

EVENING RAIDS

During the evening enemy attacks were renewed at a number of points, of which reports are not yet available.

Our fighters have been constantly in action during the day and it can be stated that more than 50 enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

Twelve of our fighters are reported to have been lost, but the pilots of eight are safe".—Reuter.

BOMBS EXPLODE LATER

LONDON, August 17.

People living in South-west London Suburbs which was raided yesterday dashed for shelters early to-day under the impression that raiders were about again. The explosions they heard were those of delayed action of bombs which had been dropped some hours before.—Reuter.

U. S. REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

(Continued from page 13)

her people were told the truth and accepted it."

Discussing foreign policy Mr. Willkie said: "The first task of our country in international affairs is to become strong at home. If that is not done promptly we shall be in constant danger. If that is done no enemy on earth dare attack us. I propose to do it."

Declaring that the United States way of life was in competition with Hitler's and that history had shown that the United States way was the stronger, Mr. Willkie said: "I promise that by returning to those same American principles that overcame German autocracy once before both in business and war to outdistance Hitler in any contest he chooses in 1940 or afterwards and I promise when we beat him we shall have him on our own terms in our own American way."

Regarding domestic policy Mr. Willkie said that he stood for regulation of free enterprise, maintenance of minimum wage standard and maximum hour standdards, federal regulation of utility companies engaged in Inter-State business, securities, markets and banking. He also stood for Federal pensions, adequate oldage benefits, unemployment allowances and encouragement of co-operative buying and selling. He was opposed to business monopolies and promised that the Republican Party would revise taxes in accordance with the people's ability to pay without inflicting on the poor peasant "a disproportionate load of hidden taxes."

He declared that the New Deal had failed as a programme of economic rehabilitation and asserted that the present course of the Democratic Party would "lead us like France to the end of the road, to economic disintegration and the Dictators' hip".—Reuter.

'We Are In It Now' Says Representative Hoffman

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's announcement regarding conversations with Britain and Canada, Mr. Vinson, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee said. "The essential for the Defence of the Panama Canal is that we must have the outlying bases".

Mr. May the Chairman of the House's Military Affairs Committee declared himself hundred per cent in favour of the plan.

Representative Hoffman (Republican) said "well, we are in it now. There is no such thing any more as declaration of war".—Reuter.

'New York Times' On Raids On London

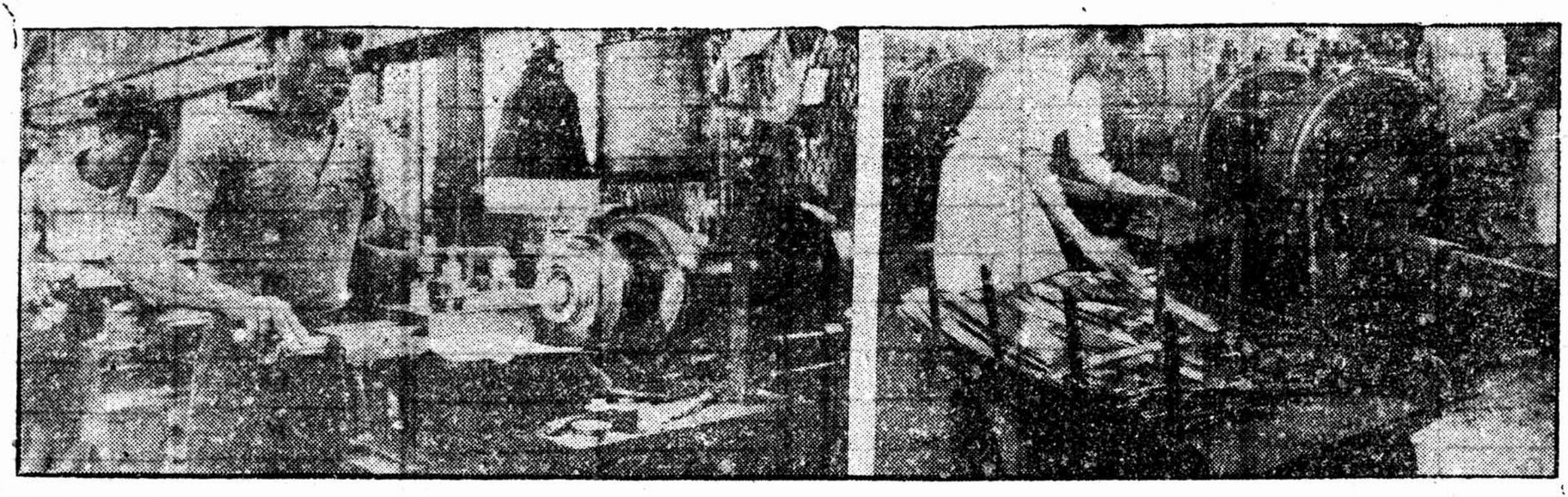
NEW YORK, August 17.

Commenting on the raids on London, the "New York Times" says everything that was gracious, clean, honourable and free in German life was swept aside to make way for the war machine "Can there be any escape from the conclusion that there can be no peace, no security, no safe island of civilisation on this earth, if the power that rained indiscriminate death on Britain yesterday is allowed to triumph? Can we make treaties with such a power? Can we compromise with murder and slavery? Can we buy from a slave power and sell to it, travel in its territory and welcome its besotted admirers in our own land? If we ourselves propose to keep our freedom and honour, we cannot."—Reuter.

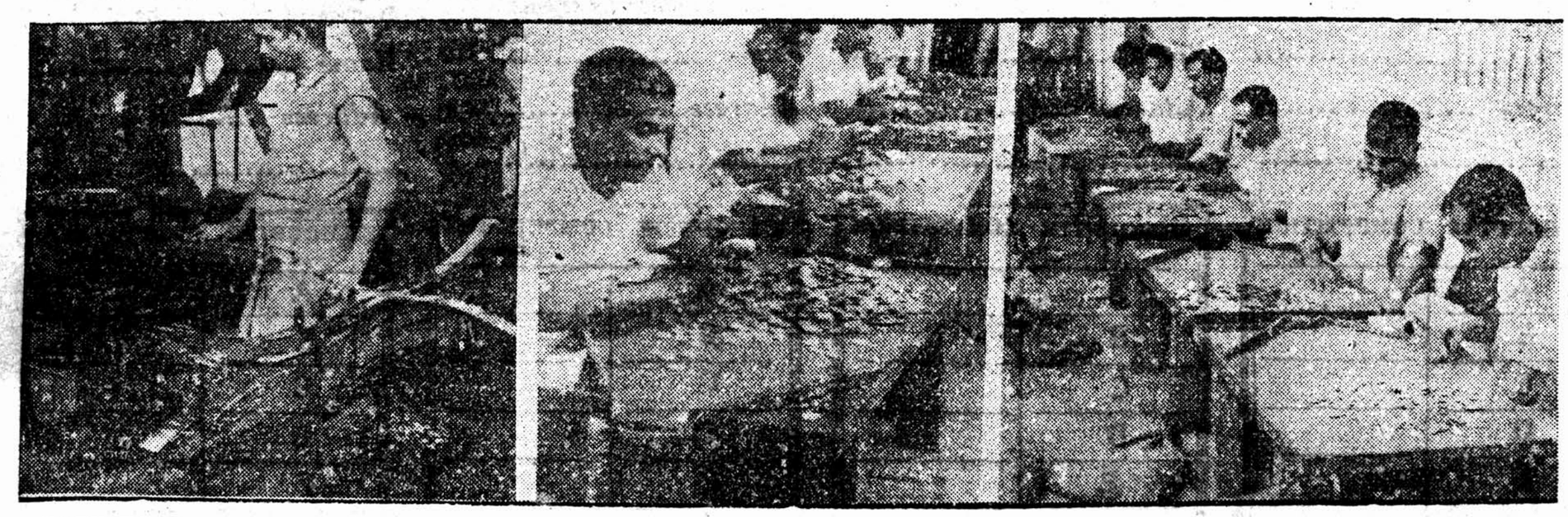
BOMBAY MINT

The responsibilities of His Majesty's Mint at Bombay, as, of course, those of its sister at Calcutta, have increased considerably with the rise in the demand for coins brought about by the war and the increased industrial activities of India. The Bombay Mint which employed some 800 men and produced about 300,000 coins a day before the war, has now over 1,300 employees and manufactures not less than 1,200,000 coins a day.

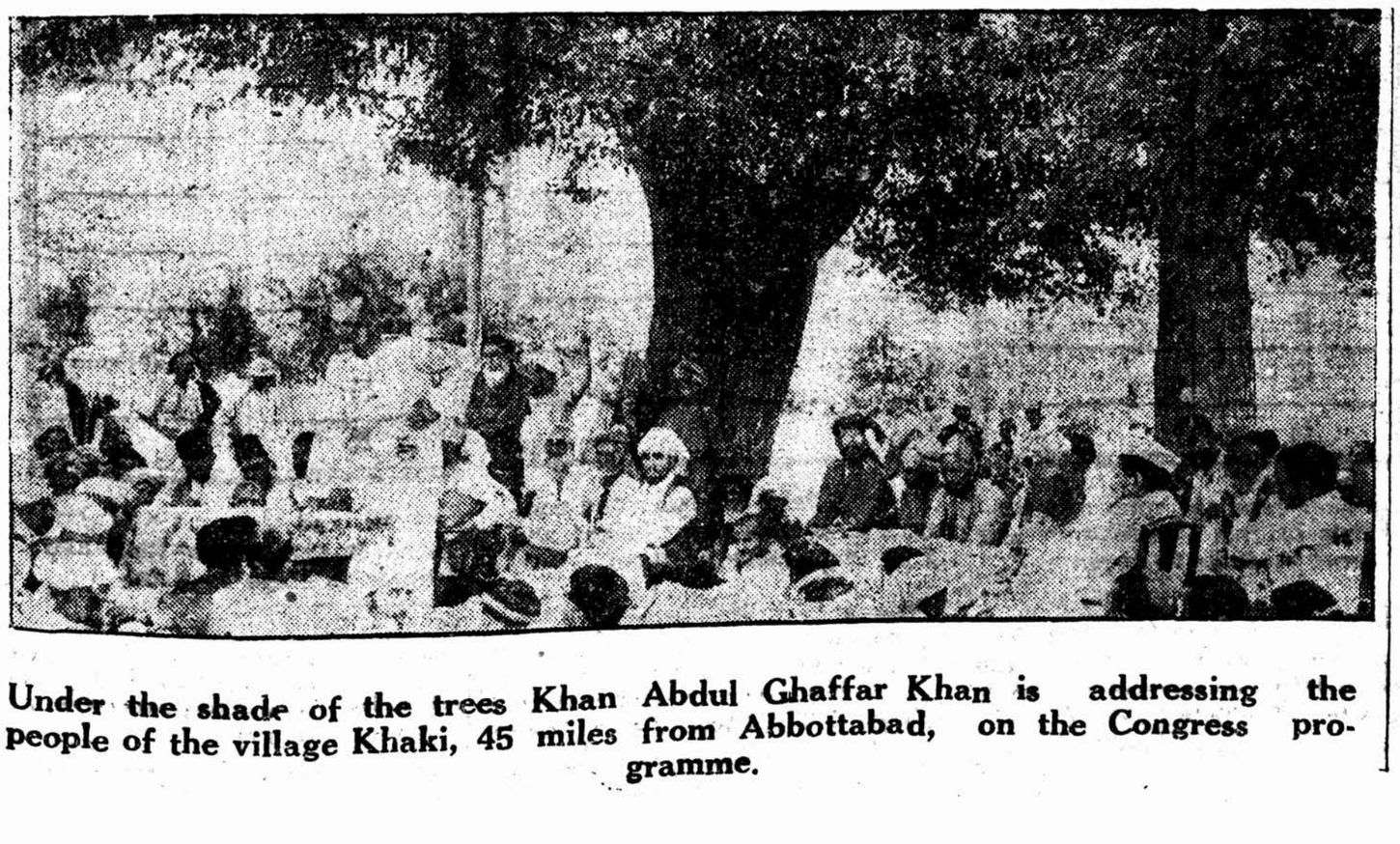
(LEFT). Ingots of gold worth many lakhs of rupees, received from India's gold mines, cut into a special shape for refining. In the background are stocks of copper. The mint possesses one of the world's largest refineries.
(RIGHT). Silver bars, after refining, being stamped with their weight and fineness. The bars shown in this picture represent only a very small fraction of the stock of bars held and are roughly one day's output from the silver refinery.



(LEFT). Turning up the one-anna die to its scalloped shape on a special machine designed and built in the Mint's extensive workshops. Some of the latest machines in the Mint include those for producing Security Edge rupees which will make the counterfeiting of coins, if not impossible very much more difficult than at present.
(RIGHT). Ingots of silver being rolled into strips in cold rolling machines until they attain the required thickness. After this the coin blanks are cut by the punching machines.



(LEFT TO RIGHT). 1. Punching out the coin blanks from the rolled metal strips in powerful cutting presses. Each press will produce about 200 blanks a minute. Blanks with the least defect are rejected and melted down. The good ones are passed through a machine which puts a raised rim round the edge in order to save work in the coining press. 2. Examining the finished coins for defects. The edge and both sides are carefully examined by highly trained shroffs and each silver coin is rung to ensure that no defective or dumb coins are allowed into circulation. 3. Expert eyes and fingers here examine old and worn coins received from all over the country in order to eliminate counterfeit and fraudulently defaced coins. The Mint is the final authority on counterfeit coins. The workers here also assist the police in their never-ending search for the counterfeiter.



Under the shade of the trees Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is addressing the people of the village Khaki, 45 miles from Abbottabad, on the Congress programme.

Mr. Ismail Shaban Vora was given an address on Sunday at Muzaffarabad Hall by Sunni Bohras for his various services to that community.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 18/8/40.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

The All India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

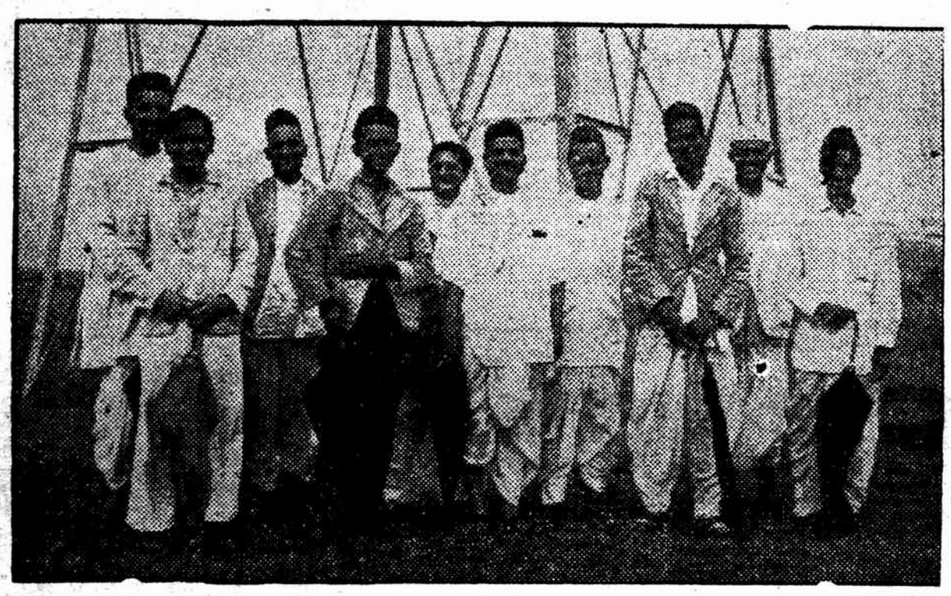
Ambernath is, indeed, a beautiful place. The green grass all around looks like a velvet carpet of that colour, spread by nature, to adorn the streets and hillocks of the village. As you get out of the station greenery strikes you first, and then the factories stare right into your face.... What a combination is that of the God's beautiful nature and the human being's artificial work! Well, if you can appreciate God's nature, you may as well give credit to the man's ingenuity. You can get a good chance for making a contrast of that kind at Ambernath—It, surely, is a contrast!

One fine morning, by chance, Syt. B. G. Kher and I met at the Khar Station, and we both travelled together by the local train for a short time. He informed me that he had built his own cottage at Ambernath and that there was an ancient temple worth seeing in that place. Then he extended an invitation to all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari girls and boys. "Will they be about one thousand?" he asked. "Tell them that their President will be 'At Home' to them. And better start making preparations for the trip from right now."

The President's Invitation To Girls And Boys

Of course, it was very kind of him to extend the invitation. The monsoon had just begun then, so I suggested that we might not organise the trip at that time, but in November next. He agreed, and later at the workers' meeting told all our friends to make a success of the trip. I enquired if there was possibility of establishing a Balkan-ji-Bari centre at Ambernath, so that when we go there, children of that place may as well become hosts of their Bombay brethren. And Syt. Kher readily gave me the address of Syt. P. V. Paranjpye to get in direct touch with him in this connection.

So we started writing to each other—Syt. Paranjpye and I—and we arrived at a conclusion that a Balkan-ji-Bari branch could easily be started there. It was only a matter of some office-bearers of the organisation going from here to that place to meet the local workers and to make a beginning of the work. Sunday, August 4, was fixed for the purpose. On that day, Syt. Satishbhai Desai, General Secretary, Syt. Indravadan Vasavada, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and I went to Ambernath. It was nearly two hours' journey and it was, of course, a pleasant journey.



Workers of the Ambernath Balkan-ji-Bari with Sjt. Satish Desai, General Secretary, and Sjt. Indra Vasavada, Jt. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. In the centre is Syt. V. N. Devasthali, the President.

Establishing Balkan-ji-Bari At Ambernath

On arriving at Ambernath, Syt. Paranjpye kindly gave us tea and then called a local workers' meeting, where the Balkan-ji-Bari activities, aims and objects were explained to them and a discussion was held. Every one agreed as regards the importance of establishing the branch of an organisation like the Balkan-ji-Bari, and the local executive committee was formed, of the following members: (i) Syt. V. N. Devasthali, President; (ii) Syt. N. A. Korde, Secretary; (iii) Syt. P. V. Paranjpye; (iv) Syt. J. S. Deo; and (v) Syt. M. N. Rajput.

Ambernath Balkan-ji-Bari children at games. At the left corner is seen Syt. N. A. Korde, their Secretary.

After that a meeting of the boys and girls was held in the local Library Hall, under the presidentship of Syt. V. N. Devasthali. The aims and objects and the purpose of starting the Balkan-ji-Bari were explained to the young audience by Syt. P. V. Paranjpye, Syt. N. A. Korde, Syt. S. P. Desai and Syt. I. V. Vasavada, who also related to them a story. The children were glad to know that they were going to join the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari. Some of the girls and boys sang songs, recited poems and related stories. Then we all came out in the open and played a few games.

Amidst Beautiful Surroundings And Happy Children

The surroundings were beautiful. The children were happy as children always are. And, indeed, we had a very joyous time. It is in my nature not to forget the sweet memories of meeting children, for they are such happy memories.... children of Ambernath, especially the girls, were more shy than the children of Bombay. There was, however, a tinge of sweetness in their shyness. They liked the games very much—at that time, of course, they were in their natural moods. Also the batch of workers is very sincere and enthusiastic. And I believe, the Balkan-ji-Bari at Ambernath will, therefore, be more successful than at certain other centres in Bombay.

Well, I personally wish them all success, and shall look to the occasion of meeting them again in October and once more in November, when we shall go in big numbers from here to be their guests and the guests of Syt. Kher. I think, a very happy time is ahead for the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari girls and boys. That apart, I cannot close this account of our visit to Ambernath without thanking Syt. Paranjpye, Syt. Devasthali, Syt. Korde and other friends. It is not necessary to say too much about them. Our sincere thanks could best be expressed by our muteness!

* * * *

Janmashtami Celebration At Vile Parle

Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris will celebrate Janmashtami together in the Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, near Ishvardas Park at 8-30 a. m. Girls and boys will give a nice programme of songs, recitations, dances and stories. All Balkan-ji-Bari children are cordially invited to attend.

* * * *

What Is A Synonym?

Teacher asked Ram: "What is a Synonym?"

Ram replied: "It is a word that boys use when they can't spell the other word."

Baby Paranjpye is a nice little girl. She was the first to sing a song at the Ambernath Children's Gathering; but she was rather too shy at the time of taking her photograph.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

On Sunday August 4, was established a Balkan-ji-Bari centre at Ambernath. Children are enthusiastic and workers sincere there. They will be the hosts of all Bombay boys and girls when they will go to visit that place in November next. Syt. B. G. Kher will be "At Home" to them.

A Page For Women

There's No Fool Like A Stubborn Man

BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I am a business man who has made some unsuccessful ventures and am cursed with a nagging wife as a result. She says she could have saved me from my follies, but that I wouldn't listen to her. She also complains that I am stubbornness personified and says she wouldn't care what I did if she didn't have to take the rap for my failures. We have had very tough going for almost ten years now, but I feel it is because I am unlucky rather than for the reasons mentioned. And don't you think a woman should tend to her house and home duties and not try to interfere in a man's business affairs?—UNLUCKY.

* * * *

I am afraid I can't sympathize with you, Unlucky....even though I do not theoretically approve of nagging wives.

To answer your question adequately I will start with your last query.

Your contention that a woman should tend to her house and home duties and not try to interfere in a man's business affairs would be all right if it weren't true.....that almost every man of affair has at least one woman helping and advising him.....from Missy Le Hand, who is the President's confidential secretary, all the way down the line.

Generals and kings have asked for and taken advice from women, appreciating their shrewd intuitiveness and their ability to plumb straight through to the heart of a problem without those theoretical step-by-step calculations which men frequently resort to.

If Caesar had listened to his wife, he might never have met his doom in the Senate; If Marc Antony had remained by Octavia's side he would never have lost all he had gained in military and Government honours. Women have a far greater function than washing dishes and putting diapers on babies.

A woman with intelligence usually has great vision and can see farther than the man whose nose is against the grindstone. Women are more open to argument and to reason, also.

I don't want to insult you, Unlucky.....but there is no doubt that the man who hangs on firmly to a judgment that has proved erroneous many times, is an absolute fool.

If your wife has good arguments, and you ignore them, preferring to keep to your point, however wrong.....you are championing stupidity and rudeness. You would be like a knight who went forth to battle with these words engraved on his shield: "I am going to fight for the right to keep my head as though it were in an iron vise. I want to fight for the right to be obstinate. Truth doesn't interest me, only maintaining my own point of view, and no one can take it from me, even if it lands me in the poorhouse.....and I have to take my wife with me."

No, Unlucky.....your wife is right. And she does have to take the rap. Women always do for their men. Each woman automatically takes on the prestige and power, or lack of position and lack of power.....of her husband.

Your wife probably has a good deal of pride that has been trampled underfoot so long that she can endure it no more. And so she takes it out in nagging you, for you are indubitably tied up with her humiliations.

Why don't you get wise to yourself, go to her and tell her you have been a blind, unseeing fool and ask her for suggestions? Then .....follow through, follow through, follow through.

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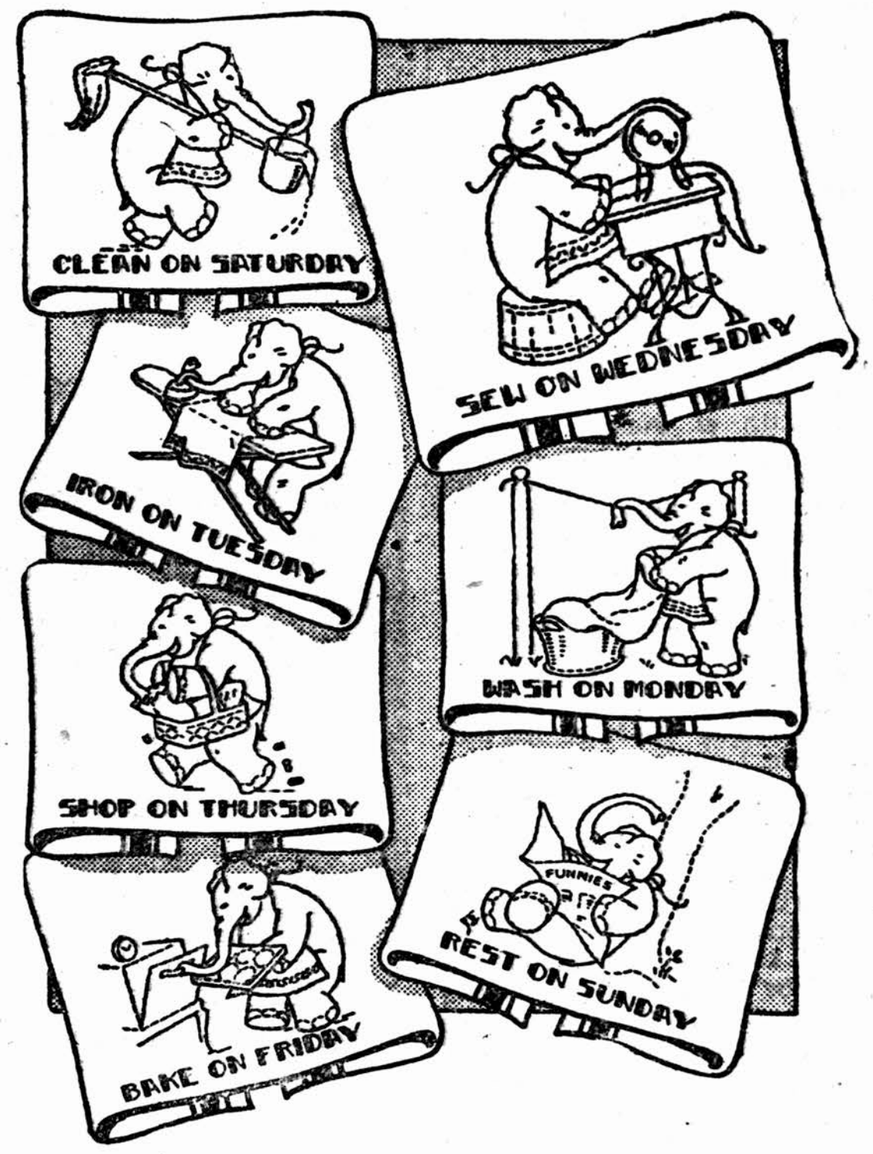
ELEPHANTS FOR YOUR TOWELS



Tidy up your kitchen with these new towels on which Mrs. Elephant goes about tasks for each day of the week. Each design measures about 6 by 7 inches.

How to win that most prized possession ..a beautiful Complexion

Do you sometimes wonder how other women *happen* to be blessed with a beautiful complexion — the kind of complexion that invites romance and makes life worth while?

It is all so easy. Each night erase the cares of the day from your skin with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream removes every trace of clogging dirt from the pores and day by day leaves your skin softer and smoother.

But a beautiful skin needs protection. To guard your complexion against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust, use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream, though absolutely invisible, cleverly hides little skin blemishes and makes your complexion young looking and lovely. Your make-up goes on smoother—it remains fresh and enchanting longer.

Get a jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Vanishing Cream today. Your skin will take on a new beauty that will delight you and be the envy of other women.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Skin Lotion — *A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

Perfect Face Powder — *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

DP3-I

"You can have this at half the catalogue price.

"That seems a fair offer. But how much is the catalogue?"

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Centennial Exhibit At Fair

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

The New York World's Fair of 1939 was proud to exhibit the world's most valuable collection of jewels ever gathered in one spot, the most stupendous exhibition of paintings ever seen at one time, and many other treasures shown with a lavishness that had never before been equalled. The 1940 edition of the fair has all these, and more—for added to this assemblage of rarities is the greatest display of philatelic treasures ever exhibited. The officials in charge of the International Stamps Centennial Exhibition at the British Pavilion have amply fulfilled their promises to make this an occasion long to be remembered by philatelists and all other visitors to the show.

The pride of the exhibition, of course, is the British Guiana one cent magenta, the world's most valuable stamp, a bit of postage paper valued at dol. 50,000. This stamp is present at the show through the courtesy of Mrs. Ann Hind Scala, to whom it was presented by her husband, the well-known philatelist Arthur Hind shortly before he died in 1933. Hind purchased the stamp when the fabulous collection of Count Ferrari was auctioned.

Also present at the exhibition will be two other world famous rarities, the Mauritius two pence error of 1848, which has been loaned by Mr. Hans Lagerloff, and a mint block of four of the inverted 24 cent United States airmail, issue of 1918 which Mrs. Ethel B. Stewart is showing. These three items alone comprise a grouping of rarities worth many a long journey to see.

The Stamp Exhibition is devoted predominantly to stamps of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies.

The displays are shown in 300 glass covered frames, presenting every phase of philatelic rarity, as well as numerous collections exhibited for unique presentation rather than monetary value. Many of the collections have never before been publicly exhibited.

There are entries from the governments of Great Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, and the United States Government has displays illustrating the manufacture of stamps.

Stamp enthusiasts may see nothing else at the fair but the Trylon and Perisphere—after they have spent all their time examining the postage treasures they would love to own.

Commemorative For Centennial

Great Britain has released a set of six values for the one hundredth anniversary of the first postage stamp, a celebration in which Britain has a special pride since she produced the world's first postage stamp. The uniform design for the new series is an impressive presentation of the portraits of Queen Victoria and King George VI. Arranged horizontally, the stamp carries the profile of Queen Victoria at the left with the date "1840", and at the right a profile of King George with the date "1940". The portrait of Her Majesty is a reproduction of the Barre engraving which adorned the Penny Black of one hundred years ago—the world's first postage stamp. The names "Victoria" and "George" appear at the top of the stamp separated by the Royal Crown.

Designs and colours of the new series are: half penny, green; 1 penny red, 1 1|2p lake, 2p orange, 2 1|2p blue, 3p purple.

Jubilee Set

Southern Rhodesia is this year celebrating its fiftieth year under British rule. For some time past plans have been made for a special commemorative stamp set to mark the event, but a few months ago the plans were abandoned because of the European War. Now they have been revived again, and it now seems certain that the special issue will be forthcoming very soon. The set will consist of pictorial designs in the following values; half-penny, 1 penny, 2p, 3p, 4p, 6p and 1 shilling. The stamps will be bi-coloured.

Rhodesia received its name from Cecil Rhodes, South African empire builder, who was the dominant influence in the acquisition and organization of England's South African colonies.

Rhodes was appointed premier of Cape Colony in June 1890, when the chartered British South Africa Company began its administration in that part of Africa which was to become Rhodesia. He died in 1902, while the Boer War was still being fought. Rhodesia continued under the Government of its charter company until 1923 when the country was formally annexed to the crown. In 1932 Southern Rhodesia became a self-governing dominion of the British Empire while Northern Rhodesia and Rhodesia continued as crown colonies.

Air Mails For Philippines

The Philippine Commonwealth will shortly have its first definitive air mail issue, all previous stamps in this category having been overprints on other stamps. The values in the new set will be 2 centavos, 8c, 10c, 20c, 40c, 60c and 1 peso.

Overprint On Netherlands Set

The recent postage series from the Netherlands, bearing the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, has been overprinted for official use with the inscription "Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale". Over-printed values are: 7 1|2 cents red, 12 1|2c blue, 15c light blue and 30c brown, with the new lettering in gold.

In view of European developments since the issue appeared, the final disposition of the set is something only time can tell, but this is true of almost any stamp coming from the other side of the water to-day.

Panama Honours Union

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union has been commemorated by the Republic of Panama with the release of a single stamp featuring the masses flags of the twenty-one member republics. The stamp has a value of 15 centesimos and carries the dates "1890-1940" as well as an inscription designating the anniversary honoured.

New Swedish Stamps

Two new stamps have been added to Sweden's current postage series bearing the likeness of King Gustav. The newcomers are 30 ore printed in blue-violet, and 40 ore in dark green.

Brief Notes

A new Bulgarian postage series is heralded by a 2 lei stamp in bright crimson bearing the likeness of King Boris. Additional values will appear in the near future.

A 10 rappen stamp in brown has been issued by Switzerland in the Chillon design.

Postal changes reported from the British Colony of Asension consist of a new 4 pence value in blue and black, following the "Green Mountain" design of 1938. Colour changes have been made in the 3p value from ultramarine and black to gray and black, and in the 1p which changes from green and black to ochre and black.

Latvia has added a 7 sentimu dark green and 50s slate green to the current coat-of-arms issue.

Stamp Teasers

1. The Temple of Minera appears on what stamp?
2. What stamp shows the kick off in a soccer game?
3. Who was Admiral Rodney, and what adhesive pictures a monument to his memory?
4. Do you know what the vicuna is especially famous for, and on what postage paper you may meet this animal?
5. A field of maize is shown on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Dr. Frederich R. Kreutzwald is honoured on Estonian postage of 1938.
2. French Morocco in 1928 had a stamp picturing storks standing on an old stone wall.
3. The lintel of a royal palace is used for the design of a 1939 stamp of Honduras.
4. Hydnocarpus is used in the care of leprosy, and a branch of the plant appears on an Egyptian stamp of 1938, issued in connection with the Leprosy congress held in that year.
5. A dog team may be seen on a 1938 stamp of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

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FOR GREATER ENERGY
AND INCREASED VITALITY

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THE FAMILY
FIT

PANYON

DELICIOUS FOOD DRINK

Composed of

MALT—MILK—COCOA—
LECITHIN

PANYON
contains no egg,
added sugar,
starch or
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TRY THIS NEW PILE TREATMENT

AT OUR EXPENSE!

Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No injection, no operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Pilicon Ointment is sold by leading chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.

FREE

Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be relieved of the agony of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.

Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

GRATEFUL USER WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

"ALLA KE NAM PER!"

(Continued from Page 8)

"Don't talk rot", Pheroze shouted "It's one thing to accept toys for the children, and chocolates for yourself, and quite another thing to take costly radios from him. Besides, this is not a gift. He expects payment for it. Payment which you should be ashamed of giving, but apparently aren't."

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"You know what I mean. All Dadar is talking about it. I won't tolerate it any longer. You send that Radio back to-morrow morning, and if he stops coming here so much the better."

"I will not be bullied. If that Radio goes out of the house, so do I."

"You? Where?" in a surprised tone.

"I will go where the radio goes," calmly, deliberately.

He was redhot with anger. She, his wife, dared to stand there in front of him, so straight and tall, and calmly inform him that she would go to another man. "You! You! Oh. Hell!" he said, and slapped those cheeks he so loved to kiss.

Her eyes blazed. For a moment, he thought she was going to hit back, but she didn't. She just turned round, and started walking out of the room.

Very stiffly he addressed her back: "I'm sorry, I.... I...."

Without turning she said: I won't wait for to-morrow, I'll go now."

"But....."

"I suppose we'll have to see a lawyer about....about the divorce."

"Divorce!" he echoed stupidly.

She left the room. He sat down heavily on the sofa. Divorce! Oh! God, no! Not that. All their beautiful dreams, all their love and tenderness to end in this! Divorce! What had happened? Where had things gone wrong? How had he failed her?

He could think of a thousand reasons why they should not divorce each other. But, when ten minutes later, she came into the room, with a suitcase in her hand, he could not utter a single one of them. She looked so detatched, and by way of farewell she only said: "I'll send for my other things to-morrow." That's all. Not a word about the children, or about being sorry, or anything like that. Not a trace of tears in her eyes. Not a single quiver on her beautiful lips. Not a shade of regret on her calm face! He was hanged if he was going to eat humble pie and do all the apologising himself! If she wanted to go, let her go!

So she went out into the night, he knew not where; and he went into his bedroom, and tossed all night on a lonely bed.

* * * *

Do you remember that dreary January morning in 1940, that brought rain to Bombay? Well, rain may come unexpectedly but work must go on as usual. So, through the slushy streets of Bombay, a beggar plied his weary way, his monotonous cry rose on the damp air: "Allah ka nam per, maji, Allah ka nam per!" A penetrating cry. It reached every ear. A....lah....ke....a....nam per Al....lah...." Homai heard it. She was sitting on a verandah with Boman. "ka....a....Nam per...." She covered her ears with her hands. "Oh, do give him something, Bommy. I can't hear his piteous cry."

He smiled at her indulgently. She was a new bride (at least to him). The divorce had been granted two days ago, and they had married the day after the divorce was granted.

"Maji, Allah ke nam per!"

"Most probably he is a humbug richer than you or I," said Boman, "but since you ask me, here goes". He tossed down a coin. "Hey! You!" he shouted to the beggar.

The beggar picked up the coin, and passed on. "Allah ke....."

"Thank you, darling", said Homai, "I don't want anybody to be unhappy to-day." She nestled into his arms.

She was reminded of her two children who were sent to a boarding school.

She hid her head on Boman's shoulder, because she did not want to hear little Eruch's cries: "I don't want to go. I want to live with you and daddy." She did not want to see Dhun's pain-filled appealing eyes, which seemed to say: "For God's sake, mummie, "Allah ke nam per", do not do this!"

The old beggar had upset her. But she must not let him. She was happy, she had got what she wanted. As she had told the old fool of a judge, she had her life to live; no self-respecting woman would live with a man she no longer loved. So she reasoned and quieted her uneasy heart.

* * * *

So, hundreds of other mothers reason and justify their divorces. They do not stop to think why they have ceased to love their husbands. They do not know that cupid has died for want of nourishment. No love can survive if the woman concerned does not take care to see that it is fed adequately with understanding, sympathy, demonstration of affection, and courtesy.

Mothers of the world, remember, Cupid is worth feeding up. Not only will you be happy and self-respecting, but your children will be happy, safe in the possession of a mummy—and a daddy. It is in your hands to decide whether love shall live to a ripe old age or die in its infancy. Let it not die, maji, "Allah ke nam per", let it not die!

The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1.436 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

● WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

★

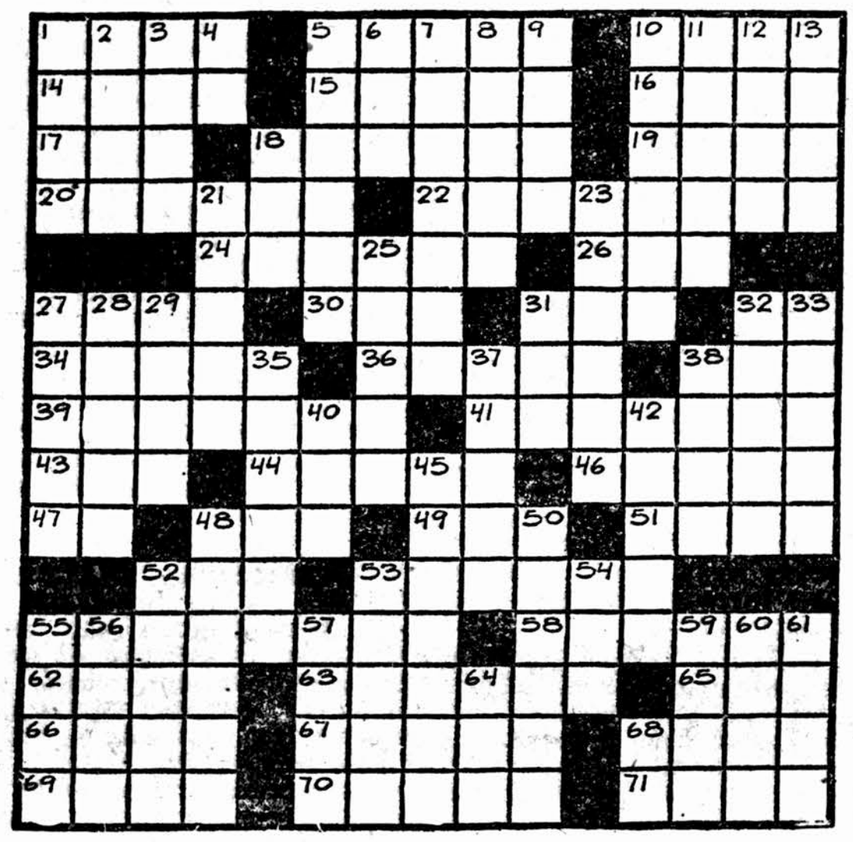
(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

★

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Display
5—Draws tightly together
10—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
14—Bathe
15—Indian princess
16—Dash
17—Consumed
18—European perch
19—Give temporar
20—What American statesman was known as "Old Bullion"?
22—Masses of ice
24—Again
26—Insect
27—Glance over
30—Self
31—Monk's title
32—Have existence
34—Principal Atlantic seaport of the Isthmus of Panama
36—Follow



38—What Egyptian deity presided over art?
39—Work
41—Interpolates
43—Foot-like part
44—Founder of New Hampshire
46—Commonplace
47—Masculine name
48—Spanish epic hero
49—Thing (law)
51—Sign
52—Bar
53—Tried
55—Ornaments
58—Point of a curve
62—Vehicle
63—Russian village community
65—Digit
66—Constellation called "the Bear"
67—Lifeless
68—Comfort
69—Part of "to be"
70—Instances of the kind
71—Crude shelter

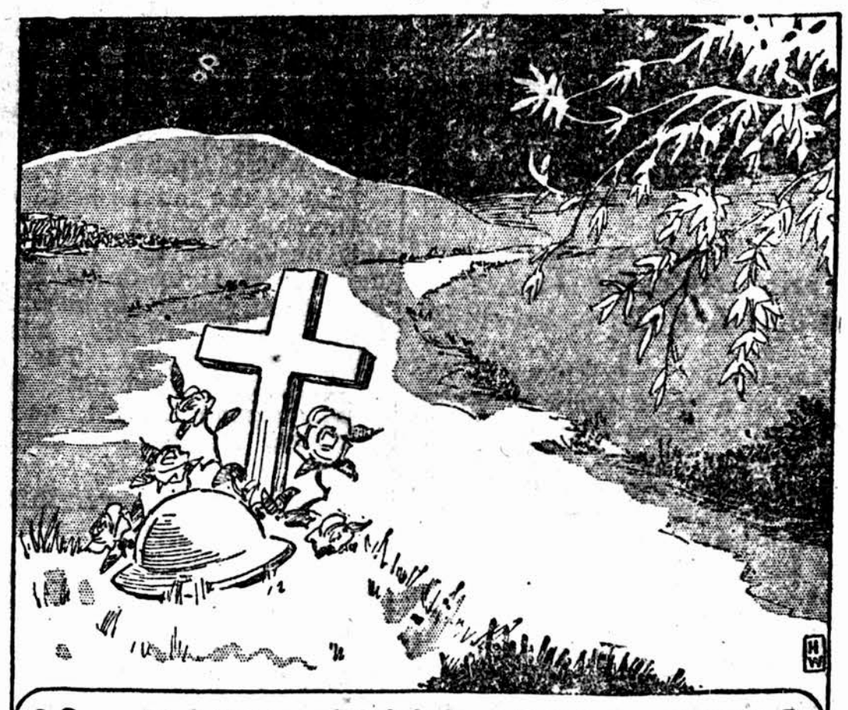
VERTICAL

1—Thick slice
2—Detest
3—Baking structure
4—Plural pronoun
5—Who wrote "Penguin Island"?
6—Hastened
7—Piece for fireplace
8—Cessation of war
9—Department of France
10—Capital of Montana
11—Wide awake
12—English essayist
13—Goals
18—Male child
21—Trend
23—Having the least covering
25—S-shaped moldings
27—Range of view
28—Struggled
29—Beverages
31—Gayety
32—First name of the star of "Elizabeth and Essex"
33—Where are the Krupp Works?
35—Designating
37—Functions in trigonometry
38—Projecting rim
40—Gamin
42—Wear away
45—Who killed his mother, Clytemnestra?
48—Capital of Kwantung province
50—Poles for walking above ground
52—Freight boat
53—List submitted to the Pope
54—Being
55—Incrustation over a sore
56—Cut the outer part from
57—Secular
59—State settled by the Mormons
60—Sense organ
61—Put a golf ball in starting position
64—Sooner than
68—Plural suffix

For Younger Readers

WRITE down the letters in the names of the seven objects in the white portion of this drawing, and cross off the letters in the names of the pictures in the black portion. The surviving letters spell the name of an Asiatic country.

Memorial Day Cryptogram



OS, MAUAL PSOGG QSA GOMR
JDLBAQ SDZ BVPSAR QSA
GCJA-HGDDR DJ QSA
HLOUA, BVPSAR ZOLT
ZCQS SDEA OMR FDVLOBA
XAQ, VEDM QSA PDCG
QSAX JDVBSQ QD POUA.

A FITTING sentiment for Memorial Day is the stanza by Bryant that appears here as a cryptogram. Can you decode it?

Women Students' Movement

(Continued From Page 4)

started after sufficient number of items on the programme have been given effect to. Women students in most of the institutions have been unfortunate enough not to attend student meetings or to organise themselves to defend their interests.

It is very important from the organisational point of view that general meetings of girl students of different localities be organised and at least two meetings of the students in each Girls' schools and colleges be held in the coming months. The tours of student workers will help greatly in the co-ordination of activities between different district units.

I hope and trust that the Women Students' Movement begins to function and continues its activities during the stormy days that are fast approaching us, and both women and men students march forward to the one common goal of Freedom, Peace and Progress, each fully determined to fight for one's own rights and privileges. Only by mutual help and understanding will we be able to achieve the success of our aims and ideals. Therefore, let us, women and men students, work to build up a strong Women Students' Movement which may prove an unbreakable link between the two sections of the student community.

THE MOST CURIOUS NATIONAL CUSTOM IN THE WORLD

(Continued From Page 1)

Stara Negoricsany only 2,000 dinars (about £10) are demanded for a handsome girl. But in addition to this the bridegroom-to-be must buy three pairs of shoes and two shirts as a present for the father.

In Kosovo there is no fixed price as the Stojnikar includes in the amount the status of the family to which the girl belongs. Here is an example which occurred in Grbovac some time ago. In this case the father received 5,000 dinars and 50 Oka (a Serbian weight measurement) of cotton wool.

As a general rule 20 gold pieces is the average price of a girl all over Southern Yugoslavia, but business has already been executed for 3 gold pieces only, which is not more than 320 dinars (about 30 shillings).

Amongst the Moslems there is another custom. They pay an advance amount for their future wives and only when a certain space of time has elapsed, they marry and pay the remainder of the sum for the girls. If the parents of a Moslem youth have in the meantime become poor, the youth can take upon himself the duty of paying the remainder or can work for the remaining amount with the parents of his future wife. It is possible that after two or three months the husband will tire of his wife whom he has bought for a large amount or it will be borne in upon him that his wife is too weak to work. In that case he simply sells her to somebody else and buys himself a new spouse. Generally speaking the fate of a wife purchased in this way is very unpleasant. In the agricultural district of the "old country" she is practically a slave. A business man's wife is somewhat better off as her husband is away from home and during that time she has not got to work.

Official Attempt To Abolish Evil

Yugoslavia officialdom has opened long ago a social campaign against the bridal market, as not only private persons but whole villages have been economically ruined by this old custom. If a peasant has several sons and he is a wealthy man his whole fortune is dissipated in marrying them off.

The greatest difficulty is that if a poor young man is able to make enough money to enter into matrimony he is usually over 23 and after that age the marriage is not a happy one.

Of course, there are some startling examples which show the horrors of this old village custom. In Uskub, some time ago, a hefty young peasant fell in love with a beautiful girl and said that he would either marry the girl or commit suicide. The father immediately sold his daughter to a fifty-year-old business man for 30 gold pieces, seven shirts and seven pairs of boots.

If a young man cannot obtain a wife in the usual way he enlists the aid of his parents and friends to abduct his sweetheart. If after having acquired her he cannot pay for her, the natural consequence is a vendetta which ruins whole families.

That is the main reason for the authorities wishing to abolish this custom at all costs. Their first object is to forbid a clergyman from giving his blessing to a couple where the girl has been bought for money. The police have recently been hot on the track of such cases and have punished all those conniving in them.

But in spite of everything the old custom blossoms and flourishes in Southern Yugoslavia, and there is very little hope of it being entirely suppressed in the near future.

Pied Piper Of Braunau

(Continued from Page 3)

tells us of the cruelties of the French, the trickery of the English and their desire to destroy Germany, the crimes of the Poles. All this stupid lies about Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, England and America have about as much value as his statements about the rights of this war, his pact with Stalin, his love for Mussolini and the unconquerable valour of the German people—all this is criminal madness. It is Germany who will have to pay for the muddle with her life.

Hitler is nothing. An episode in a gangster film with a bad end. There is nothing extraordinary about that, and as the English army is interested in this man, his end is certain. However, I realise from various conversations that I have had with my fellow workers that the great question in the people's mind is, what is to happen when Hitler has been got rid of. It is, as we have said, like the end of a criminal. When one has caught the criminal then the law does its work. The State, whose future the criminal has jeopardised, starts to live again. The people long only for rest and peace. Never again a party, nor an army, nor a single man—be he a prophet or a genius. Never again Strength through Joy, uniforms for children, a private army, nor S. A., nor S. S., nor Gestapo and purity of aryan blood, and "Lebensraum". Never again a propaganda minister and a war minister. Never again a Greater Germany, and 20 different kinds of marks. Never again swastiks, progroms, concentration camps torture chambers, splendid buildings, flags and "Autobahnen". Never again professors and judges who say "yes" to every crime of civilisation.

Confidence In The Army

Instead of all that, we want Germany put on a progressive basis. We must disarm and the other European States must disarm too, but without thoughts of vengeance and victory. War in the world of to-day is madness, for it is impossible to conquer another people. We have not really conquered the Poles or the Czechs. For a short time we can suppress them and transport them to other places but we cannot do in twenty years what Germany, Russia and Austria could not do in several hundred. We must construct a Germany made up of a union of states, themselves independent, inside a union of European states. Each of these states—Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Austria, Prussia, Hesse, Rheinland etc.—will be partly responsible for the security and prosperity of the people, and help to remove all grounds for a war.

There is another point; my confidence, and that of other intelligent Germans, in the leadership of the army has been shaken, and we cannot expect salvation through them. Never before has the German officer acted so contrarily to right and the proper conduct of political questions as he does to-day. His firmness and scruples could have prevented this war. Instead of being a defence for the people he follows ambitiously the "Pied Piper of Braunau" on all his dark ways. What is the use of the "new spirit of comradeship" between officer and men when it only helps to lead them to ruin.

The most distressing thing to contemplate is the fact that, with this deceit, fraud, suppression of the truth and lust for war and destruction, no state can rest or prosper. It was difficult to conquer in the Middle Ages: today it is impossible. The technique of modern arms have seen to this. So Germany has lost without one shot being fired.

I must conclude with the following remarks: the war against the Western Powers and America, as supplier of arms, must be stopped at any price. Any agreement with France and England would be cheaper than the other end of horror that is bound to come. This peace can neither be signed by Hitler nor Brauschitsch—these men must disappear with the regime. In their place German economic leaders, and representatives of labour, elected by a free vote, must form a new Government and administration, and then make a peace-commission to start peace talks at once with the English and French. There are responsible men in Germany who are ready to undertake these duties. The English and French leaders are equally ready, in fact they are waiting to receive such a commission. It would be quite impossible and destroy all hopes of success for the representatives of the Nazi Regime to take part or have any influence in any peace arrangements.

Peace is to be had. The price is not high. It is easy to arrange for ever and ever, without hunger, misery, unemployment, inflation. To-day it is possible; tomorrow it will be too late.

We still have men who hold the reins; with whom we could collaborate to increase production and arrange work and holidays. Employers and workmen, stand together against the enemy of Germany against Adolf Hitler and his war! It is for you to prevent the ruin of Germany and Europe, which this tyrant, and the Himmler clique are trying to do. The solution lies before you —an ultimatum from German industry and workers will decide our fate.

Endless Chain Of Words

Can you place a letter in each of the empty spaces between the letters of this circle, so that eighteen five-letter words are formed? To squeeze so many words in such a small circle, it is necessary to interlock them. That is, the last part of one word must also do service as the first part of the word following. Suppose, for instance, we were using the words; opera, raced and sedar. In the circle they would be written as: operacedar.

Try completing the circle. It is good mental exercise.

Five Minutes for This Poser

PHIL BERT, doorkeeper at the Telephone Company, is indifferent to feminine charms, even though he pays careful attention to the girls that enter and leave the building. Phil is trying to figure this out:

"Half the girls in the office were out to lunch at twelve-thirty. Since then, twenty-five came back and seven others went out, so that there are now twice as many girls in the office as there are out to lunch. How many girls are in the office force?"

Cryptogrammic

MRS. JONES fell asleep and dreamed she was in a strange country where everything was queer, even the writing. Being taken with the sudden desire to buy a new hat, she went to a favorite department store. But even here, "HAT SALE" was spelled UNG FNYR.

CAN you tell what she had to look for, when she decided also to visit the JUNIOR MISSES DEPARTMENT in the BARGAIN BASEMENT?

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

Out Of The Jaws Of Death

(Continued from Page 2)

We'd read of their technique. Now we saw it. The German bombers broke formation almost immediately. Four came down, one astern, the other on our starboard bow. One of our fighters baled out. A destroyer went to his aid.

Great fires were burning along the coast, the sky was black for miles with the pall. The lines of cranes and derricks along the quay-sides could be seen as stark silhouettes against the flames from miles out.

We took our time getting beyond the harbour. Our rendezvous was for midnight. We got our boats ready for beaching, lashing our pulling-boat fore and aft with a powered ship's launch. The two boats were now under the command of a middle-aged R.N.R. lieutenant. He looked like a surgeon. The ship's officer called out "Good luck." We pushed off from the tug and moved towards the beach.

Near the beach the German batteries along the coast to the north-east gave us a salvo. The shells went over our heads and landed about a hundred yards away. A rating in the other boat thought they were too bloody near, and said so. We all laughed.

Full Marks

Then we unlashed our boat, made sure the other boat's anchor was holding, pulled into the beach, swinging the boat round to go in stern first. The middle-aged lieutenant said quietly: "I think I'll go ashore." Off came his boots and socks and he went into the water.

We watched him disappear into the pitch shadows beyond the beach. I gave him full marks for that. We tried to keep the boat floating, for it was an ebb tide and we knew what would happen if we once got it stuck.

Five minutes later we saw a dark mass of men moving down the beach. We called but they didn't answer, and ready for the worst we prepared to shove off. Then our lieutenant called, and we stayed.

There were over 50 of them, and they were very tired. Their youngish officer marshalled them, and once we'd got one or two in they came to life and pulled in their comrades.

It was a long job. We told them to "get in the bow", but we quickly revised our language to "get up that end." Then a final shove and pull and we were off towards the lunch. There we transferred them and went back for more

We got them, went back again to the launch, lashed up again, and went about to find the tug. This was the grimmest job for we had been carried down the coast by the tide. We hailed boats and drew blank, but at last we got there, and up they went then their packs, then their rifles. Then we pushed off again.

The Miracle

We made three trips like that. On the second we picked up some of Prioux's army; on the third our own artillerymen. We had one nerve-racking moment on our second trip when our boat broached to (or swung ground side on to the sea) and stuck, and then the sea began to knock us over

We began to fill, and I thought we were done. We had to get them out again. A big chap gave them some pretty fierce instructions and they clambered out. We got the boat's head off and kept it off, and some of them waded out. We pulled them in at the bow.

Then we were all cheerful again, but it was a tough five minutes. We took off three hundred men. We put the Frenchmen on board an English drifter which was near by ready to take off any we could bring. Two hundred we kept on board our tug, and some time after three o'clock we weighed anchor and moved off.

Dawn soon came. It was misty, but the German bombers were at it already. So were our destroyers and soon our own Hurricanes. Later we had to use our own Lewis guns, but even the sharp rat-tat-tat of those Lewis guns couldn't wake half the men asleep on the decks.

At eight o'clock we had arrived at the English Coast. We'd lost most of our ship's boats, but we'd brought back our little share of the B.E.F.

British Airplanes

(Continued from Page 2)

tol constant speed aircrew designed for single-engined fighters. The Spitfire, is already the fastest aircraft in the service of any air force and was made still faster by the introduction of this airscrew, and the Hurricane's performance too was correspondingly improved. The Spitfire with its armament of eight machine-guns, which together can fire 900 rounds per minute, became capable of over 400 to 410 miles per hour. To add to the striking power of this formidable pair came the Defiant with a power operated gun turret amidships

Among Britain's bombers, the Wellington is one the most successful heavy types ever built. This twin-engined midwing monoplane has a range, with a full bombload, of 3,200 miles which means that it could fly nonstop from London to New York and still have a substantial mileage in reserve. The Wellington aircraft can withstand very heavy batterings and still remain airworthy The aircraft also very heavy defensive armament, which includes power operated gun turrets in the nose and tail, each equipped with a batter of machine-guns.

Next on the bomber list come the Hampden and the Whitley both twin-engined midwing monoplanes. The range of each is about 2,000 miles, which would enable them to fly non-stop with full load from, say, Sidney to Perth or from Montreal to Vancouver. The Hampden has a top speed equal to that of the Wellington. The Whitley's maximum is about 20 miles per hour less.

Both carry big bombloads and heavy defensive armament. Like the Wellington, the Whitley is equipped with power operated gun turrets in nose and tail. These turrets have been used by the R.A.F. for some time but it is interesting to note that only recently have the Germans discovered the principles on which they work.

Formation Flying

The bomber squadrons of the R.A.F. have also perfected the technique of formation flying. This formation flying is one main reason for the low casualties among the British bombers.

The best of Britain's multi-purpose aircraft is the Blenheim with a topspeed of 295 miles per hour and a service ceiling of approximately 30,000 feet. A recent addition to the R.A.F. in this class is the Beaufort, another twin-engined machine from the same designers.

The Beaufort is the most versatile twin-engined aircraft in the world. This midwing metal monoplane is used for bombing, reconnaissance and general purpose duties. Its performance is still a secret, but here is no doubt that the Beaufort's topspeed is considerably greater than the Blenheim's 295 miles per hour.

Among reconnaissance types which operate under coastal command of the R.A.F. is the Saro Merwick flying boat, one of the fastest military flying boats in the world with an exceptionally long range. The main defensive armaments carried are power driven gun turrets, in bow and stern, and heavy weight bombs can be accommodated.

Britain's fleet air arm co-operates closely with the coastal command, but it is actually under Naval control. This branch has the Skua, a dive-bomber monoplane with five machine-guns, and the Roc, which is really a development of the Skua, which carries a power-operated four-gun turret amidships. Then there is the [illegible] which operates [illegible] aircraft carriers, from catapult cruisers and other [illegible] from shore bases.

By reason of equipment, reconnaissance, gunnery, spotting and bombing, the Swordfish has earned a great reputation for general utility service.

FREE MUSLIMS ARE DEMOCRATIC

(Continued From Page 6)

the Interior has been merged. The religious law of Islam is the common law of the land, and is administered by courts at the head of which is a Chief Judge who is responsible for the Department of Sharia (legal) Affairs. The Constitution also provides for the setting up of certain advisory Councils, comprising a consultative Legislative Assembly in Mecca, Municipal Councils in each of the towns in Medina and Jedda and Village and Tribal Councils throughout the provinces.

EGYPT.—Egypt is a constitutional monarchy. Its constitution provides for a Parliament, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Two-fifths of the Senators are appointed by the King and the remaining three-fifths elected. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of more than 200 members, at least 30 years of age. For both houses the vote is based on universal male suffrage. Soldiers have no votes. There are Provincial Councils endowed with various powers. More than 91 per cent. of Egyptians are Moslems and more than 8 per cent. Christians. There is no communal discrimination, privileges or separate electorates.

IRAN (Persia).—Iran is a constitutional monarchy with a National Assembly, called the 'Majlis.' The Government of the country is in the hands of the Cabinet.

IRAQ (Mesopotamia).—The Organic Law passed by the Constituent Assembly in June, 1924, provides for a limited monarchy and a responsible Government. The legislative body consists of a Senate of 20 nominated elder statesmen and the lower House of 108 elected deputies.

Turkish Republic

TURKEY.—Turkey is the most pawerful Muslim State in the world. But it has an entirely secular constitution and body of laws. It is a Republic. The Grand National Assembly of Angora voted, on January 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law which declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people and that all power, both executive and legislative, was vested in the Grand National Assembly as being the sole representative of the people. There is no provision for a Senate. All the members of the Grand National Assembly are elected by voters of both sexes of the age of 23, who can become members of the Grand National Assembly at the age of 31. The President of the Republic is chosen from among the deputies of the National Assembly.

AZERBAIJAN, TURKMEN, UZBEK, TADZHIK, KAZAKH and KIRGHIZ are Constituent Republics of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U. S. S. R.), and BASHKIR, TARTAR, DAGESTAN, etc., Autonomous Republic of U. S. S. R.

CHINA.—Hitherto we have mentioned those countries of which Mussalmans form the majority of the inhabitants. But the largest number of Mussalmans outside India, living in a single country, inhabit China and are there a minority. But they are as thoroughgoing republicans of the Republic of China as the Chinese professing other religions. They are fighting for the freedom of their country with as much zeal, courage and patriotism as other Chinese. They have never asked for or obtained 'weightage' or separate electorates, nor do they seek or obtain any specific share of appointments in the public service, on 'minimum qualifications,' in excess of what they may pray for on the basis of their numerical strength.

The Muslims of China are a minority, a smaller minority than Indian Muslims are in India. But they are not oppressed by other Chinese, nor do they seek protection from them under the influence of some pretended or imaginary fears.

It is not necessary to describe the government of the Republic of China in detail

Mr. Kabir Abid Ali of Hyderabad (Deccan), grandson of late Dr. Nawab Arustoo Yar Jung Bahadur, has recently obtained his Pilot's 'A' licence from the Delhi Flying Club.

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Endless Chain: Owing, ingot, otter, terse, serif, rifle, level, velar, argue, guest, stare, arena, nasal, salvo, vowel, welsh, shall, allow.

Asiatic Country: Afghanistan. The objects in the white section are: safe, shackle, gun, coat, hand, fist, banana; black section: shako, sedan, clef, tuba, can.

Poser: Designate half the girls in the office force by the letter X. Then twice X — 18 is equal to X plus 18. This means that 2X — 36 is equal to X plus 18, so X equals 54. Thus, there are 108 girls in the office force.

Cryptogram: "Ah, never shall the land forget how gushed the life-blood of the brave, gushed warm with hope and courage yet, upon the soil they fought to save."

Cryptogrammic: WHAVBE ZVFFRF QRCNEGZRAG and ONETNVA ONFRZRAG.

S	H	O	W		F	R	A	P	S		H	A	L	E
L	A	V	E		R	A	N	E	E		E	L	A	N
A	T	E		S	A	N	D	A	T		L	E	N	D
B	E	N	T	O	N		I	C	E	B	E	R	G	S
			E	N	C	O	R	E		A	N	T		
S	C	A	N		E	G	O		F	R	A		B	E
C	O	L	O	N		E	N	S	U	E		B	E	S
O	P	E	R	A	T	E		I	N	S	E	R	T	S
P	E	S		M	A	S	O	N		T	R	I	T	E
E	D		C	I	D		R	E	S		O	M	E	N
		B	A	N		T	E	S	T	E	D			
S	P	A	N	G	L	E	S		I	N	E	U	N	T
C	A	R	T		A	R	T	E	L	S		T	O	E
A	R	G	O		I	N	E	R	T		E	A	S	E
B	E	E	N		C	A	S	E	S		S	H	E	D

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

AN EMINENT financier said to his young hostess: "I am ashamed of my failure to keep abreast of modern science. Take the electric light, for instance. I haven't the least idea how it works."

The hostess gave him a patronizing smile. "Why," she said, "it's very simple, really. You just press a button and the light comes on—that's all there is to it!"

* * * *

A FARMER was driving a spirited horse through a village when he overtook the local doctor and offered him a lift. A few minutes later the horse bolted and upset the trap, throwing the two into the road. The doctor scrambled to his feet and turned angrily to the farmer.

"What do you mean by inviting me to drive behind such an animal?"

"Well" replied the former, "I always like to have a doctor with me when I drive that horse."

* * * *

A TEACHER was trying to demonstrate a simple experiment in the generation of steam.

"What have I in my hand?" he asked.

"A tin can," was the answer.

"Is the can an animate or an inanimate object?"

"Inanimate."

"Exactly. Now can any boy tell me how, with this tin can, it is possible to generate a surprising amount of speed, and power almost beyond control?"

One little boy raised his hand.

"You may answer, Carter."

"Tie it to a dog's tail."

* * * *

A housemaid had gone to the pictures on her night off, and afterwards she allowed a strange man to see her home.

"That's a very risky thing to do", her mistress warned her.

"But he was quite all right," the girl insisted. "Why, he was in the eighteenpenny seats."

* * * *

"I've three lodgers now—two Scots and one German," said Mrs. Smith.

"Hush!" replied Mrs. McTavish. "If Hitler hears he'll take over the district."

* * * *

STRANGER: "Which is the quickest way to the hospital?"

Lounger: "Poke me in the back with that umbrella again and you'll find yourself there in no time."

A MAN noticed a woman whom he disliked coming up his front steps. Taking refuge in his study he left his wife to entertain the caller. Half an hour later he emerged from his retreat listened carefully on the landing and, hearing nothing below, called down to his wife: "Has that horrible old bore gone?"

The objectionable woman was still in the drawing-room, but his wife was equal to the occasion.

"Yes, dear," she called back, "she went long ago. Mrs. Parker is here now."

* * * *

A NEGRO boy was taking a stroll through a cemetery and reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He came to one which declared: "Not dead, but sleeping."

After contemplating the phrase for a moment, and scratching his head the Negro exclaimed: "He sure ain't foolin' no one body but himself."

* * * *

"You didn't have a rag to your back when I married you," he said.

"Anyway," she replied. "I've plenty now."

"CAN you direct me to a post office?" asked the motorist in a small village.

"Aye," replied the villager. "Ye go straight on for two miles, then turn to the right over bridge and on a wee bit and right again." Then waving his hand toward a group of houses just opposite, he said, "An' there's one there as well."

* * * *

THE stranger ambled into the farmyard and was challenged by the farmer. With an air of great importance the visitor produced his card and remarked: "I am a Government inspector and am entitled to inspect your farm."

Half an hour later the farmer saw the inspector being chased by a bull in the field. Leaning over the gate as the inspector dashed past, the farmer cried: "Show him your card, mister—show him your card!"

* * * *

OH, ye are the waits, eh?" said McNab, answering an insistent knocking at the door. "How are ye daein?"

"Business is gr-rand," replied the collector.

"Och, bide a wee and I'll be oot and join ye!" said McNab.

CHARGED with theft, he had pleaded "Guilty," but the jury retired, and an hour later returned to court to announce, "Not guilty."

"What!" exclaimed the judge. "After he has confessed that he is guilty?"

"But, my lord," replied the foreman of the jury, "we've all known Smith since he was a boy, an' he's the biggest liar in the town."

* * * *

"WHATEVER'S come over your husband lately, Mrs. Raggers?" asked Mrs. Raggleson of her neighbour. "'E's done nothin' but sit an' brood on t'doorstep with 'is chin in 'is 'ands."

"'E ain't broodin' at all," replied Mrs. Raggers. "E's practisin' for t'local chess tournament."

* * * *

"I DREAMED of you last night."

"Indeed!" said she, coldly.

"Yes, then I woke up and got up to put on the eiderdown."

"Well, dear," wrote the fond mother to her son who had joined the Army, "I hope you have been punctual in rising every morning so that you haven't kept the battalion waiting breakfast for you."

Our Humorist At Large

"Did you see the number of the car, madam?"

"No, I hadn't time, but it was driven by a woman with a green hat, black plume, red earrings, gold filled teeth, black hair and fawn gloves."

"And what would you say of a man who constantly deceived his wife?"

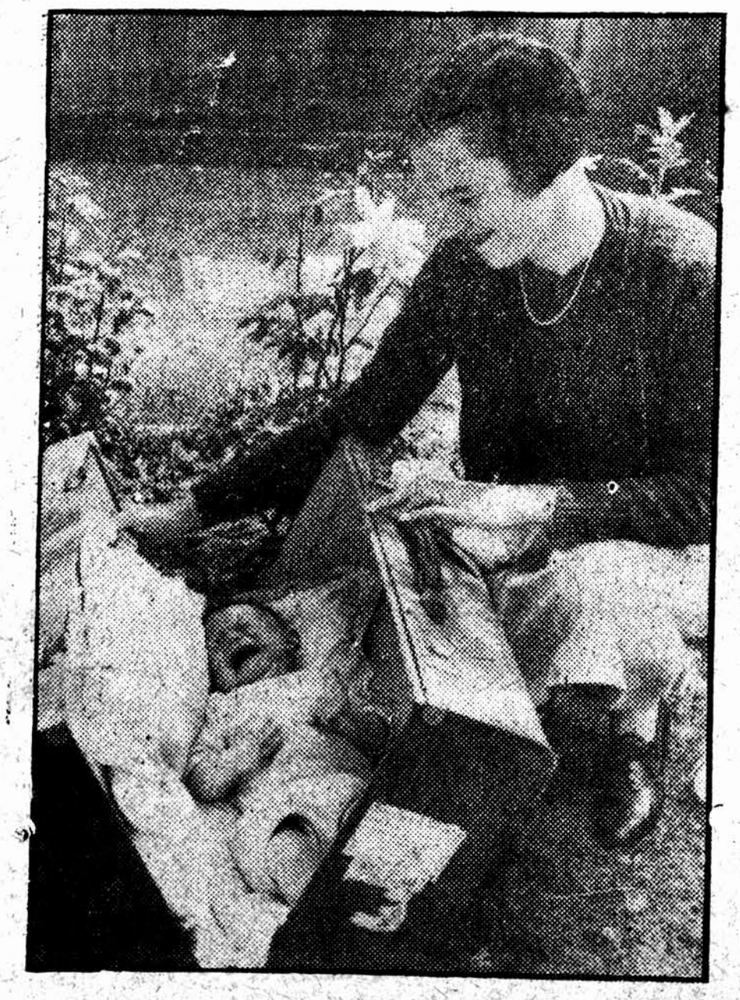
"That he was a marvel, my dear."

"Yes, ever since Ethel refused to marry him he's been drinking heavily."

"You don't say! I should have thought he'd have stopped celebrating by now."

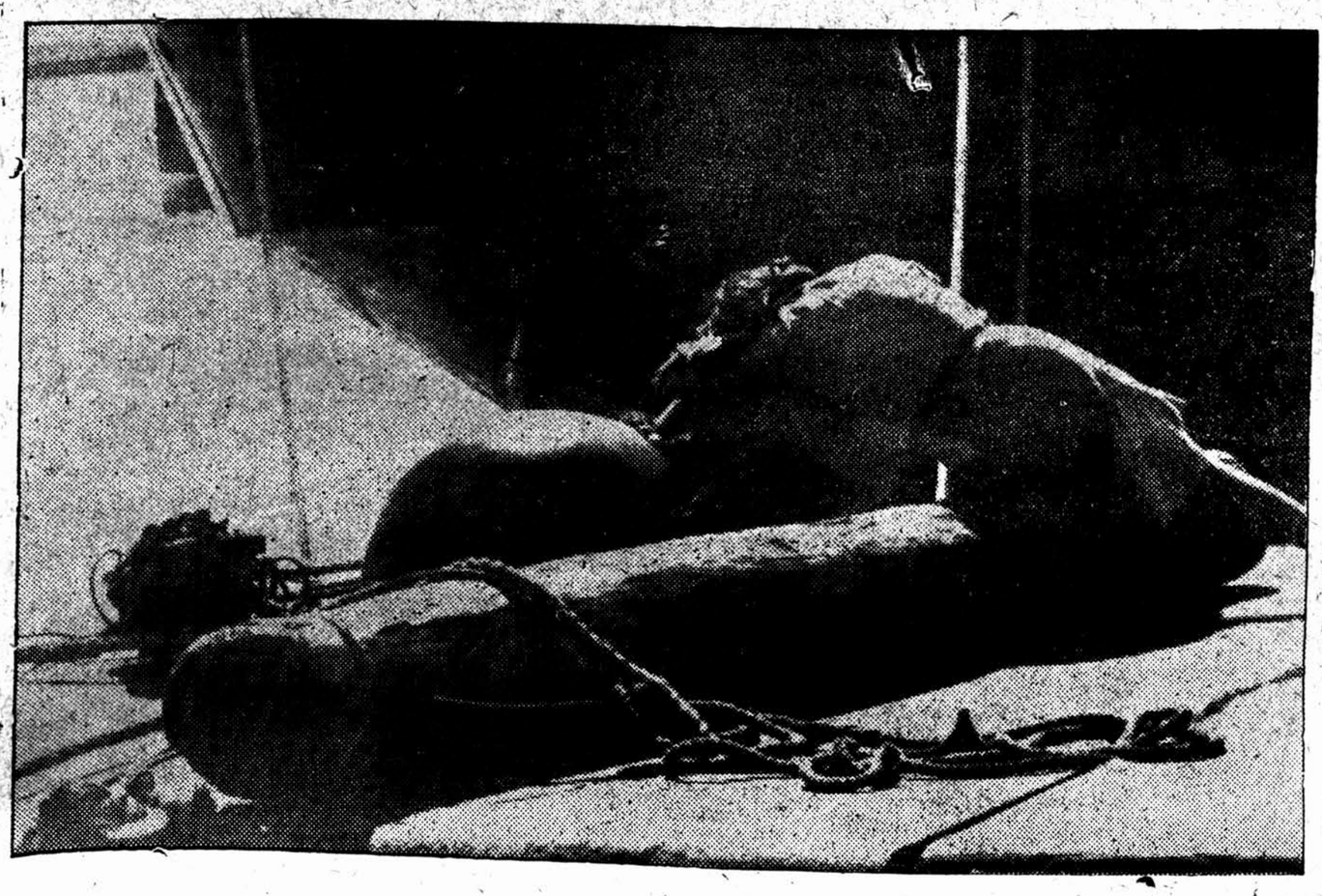
COUNCIL OF BOMBAY PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sitting (from left)—Mr. K. G. Tambe, Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji (President), Mr. Abdul Rehman Yusuf, Mr. Mahomed Ali Chaiwala. Standing 1st Row (from left)—Mr. C. D. Chogle, Mr. Ahmed Haji Noormahomed, Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, Mr. S. B. Goregaokar, Mr. Siddik Sulaiman, Mr. C. A. Goregaokar, Mr. S. G. Keni. Standing 2nd row (from left)—Mr. D. V. Phadnis and Mr. C. N. Koppal.



LEFT:— The wife of a staff sergeant with her baby in the suitcase in which he travelled from Malta.

RIGHT:— In many British towns Postwomen are now replacing men called up for service with the Forces. Here is one of Luton's postwomen being shown round by a postman.



HEARTBROKEN...

One of the many innocent evacuees breaks down on arrival at a French coastal port. She has lost all her possessions.

Evacuation of children from London has been proceeding apace. At the left is a queue outside Westminster Passport Office of applicants for permits to send children to Canada. At the right is a barrow load of little Londoners being pulled to the train by a jovial porter.

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August 18, 1940

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